CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year ... $18.00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week ... 35
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year ... 7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months ... 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers ... 1.50
" 3 copies ... 4.00
" 5 copies ... 6.00
" 10 copies ... 10.00
" 20 copies, and one to getter up of club 20.00

Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860. NUMBER 116.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

DEALING IN STOCKS.

The depreciation in Western Railroad Stocks in the New York market, has led to large orders being sent from this city. Men who have never dealt in stocks before are investing liberally now. The most knowing ones consider the operation a very safe one.

HOW IT WORKS.

Orders to a considerable amount were received in this city, yesterday, from New Orleans and Baltimore, for flour and cornmeal. They were from houses that had heretofore traded in this market. Their credit has been A No. 1, and our dealers in breadstuffs were always glad to fill their orders. But the secession movement at the South has unsettled confidence in all Southern houses; and their orders yesterday were declined. They were advised, respectfully, of the fact, and notified that the only terms on which the shipments could be made would be for cash in hand.

A SOLID FOUNDATION.

There is this much, at least, that is consolatory relative to the secession movement and the financial flurry which has resulted. The North and West were never better prepared for it than now. The extraordinarily bountiful crop which we have harvested the present season, the remunerative prices obtained for so much of it as has been disposed of, the close economy which has been everywhere practiced by our people, during the last three years, and their praiseworthy endeavors throughout that period to relieve themselves of indebtedness, have placed the country upon a solid basis, and it has but little to fear from even a protracted financial revulsion. There is no reason to believe that the panic which now prevails in the Southern cities, and to some extent in New York also, will extend to the Western States to a degree that will greatly affect our money market or seriously depress the general business of the country. It is not probable that the excitement will continue much longer in New York City. Private advices last evening indicate the existence already of a better feeling, and we shall confidently look for an entire reaction within a few days. Let it be remembered that the flurry is the result of political causes aggravated by the bad financial condition of the South alone. The commercial relations of the North and West are entirely healthy, and on a solid foundation. If any one has entertained fears that disaster was about to overtake the business of the country, they may dismiss them at once. Our position is too strong to be greatly disturbed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We again assure our friends of a Republican majority in both branches of the State Legislature. The rumors to the contrary which have been industriously circulated in this city during the last two or three days, have doubtless been put afloat by Democrats who wished to compromise their bets, and are totally destitute of foundation. We have one majority in the Senate and five majority in the House. The *State Register* of Saturday last says: "There is "no ground on which to rest a doubt that "the Republicans have carried the Legisla"ture. The result is as plain as a demon"strated problem." And the same paper of Monday last publishes a table giving the Republicans thirteen in the Senate and thirty-nine in the House. The *Register* gives McDonough to the Democrats, which is the reason its statement does not correspond with ours. It is possible that the Democratic County Judge and Clerk of McDonough may give the certificate to Walker, but a Republican House would soon make that matter right by admitting McCandless to his seat. We gave yesterday the ground on which the attempt would be made to nullify the will of the people of McDonough County, and as we fell into a slight error of statement, we copy the facts from the Macomb *Journal*, as follows:

The canvassers convened yesterday (Friday) after dinner, and up to the time of going to press they refuse to receive the poll-book from Prairie City, which gave a majority of one hundred and fifty on an average for the Republican ticket, and if they continue to refuse it will leave a majority for the entire Democratic ticket.

The flimsy pretext for such an utter disregard for the will of the people, is simply this: The Judge and Clerk of election for that township in their certificates of election certify that Samuel H. McCandless received three hundred and sixty-*one* votes for Representative; but on the line "one" has also, by mistake or otherwise, been written the word *nine*; but the tally list, the duplicate poll-book, and all the Judges and Clerks of election for that township testify that three hundred and sixty-*nine* is the number of votes received by McCandless, and yet the canvassers insist that the poll-books should not be received—not only McCandless, but as to all the other candidates, about the certificates of whose election there is no question.

We heard yesterday that the certificate had been given to Walker, though we hardly know how to credit the perpetration of so high handed an outrage. This action, however, if taken, still leaves us a majority of three in the House, and McCandless will not be long out of his seat after the Legislature meets.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Produce, &c., during the past week were as follows:—

	RECEIVED.	SHIPPED.
Flour, bbls	28,900	22,900
Wheat, bu	323,594	623,764
Corn, bu	104,909	208,298
Oats, bu	15,999	46,367
Rye, bu	3,636	
Barley, bu	22,230	6,326
Beef Cattle, No	3,864	1,917
Hogs, No	10,374	3,067

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January compare with 1859 as follows:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	542,812	618,251	570,000	546,625
Wheat, bu	13,050,625	2,540,010	11,460,353	2,646,231
Corn, bu	15,180,295	7,423,628	13,368,052	3,540,478
Oats, bu	1,566,720	1,773,020	949,405	929,502
Rye, bu	281,125	134,441	191,402	113,589
Barley, bu	505,818	858,523	217,378	377,720

Reducing the flour to bushels, the total receipts of grain since the 1st of January amount to **33,266,400 bushels**, against 17,449,205 bushels received up to the corresponding date in 1859.

The number of Beef Cattle packed up to date amounts to about 22,000 head, against 33,000 head up to the corresponding date in 1859. Several of the leading houses have closed their operations for the present.

The Pork packers have not all commenced operations yet, owing to the high price of Hogs. Last week the receipts of Hogs amounted to upwards of 10,000 head, but of these 3,067 were shipped East.

The Provision trade seems to be more affected by the panic in the South than any other branch of business.

The Vote of Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes returns from 28 counties, giving 22,755 Republican majority, and 8 counties giving 6,113 Democratic majority. There are twelve small counties to hear from which will add to Lincoln's preponderance. He is ahead so far as heard from 16,642. The complete returns will raise it to 17,000. Well done for Wisconsin.

The fire-eaters of the South have been vociferous in denunciation of British emancipationists and Exeter Hall philanthropy; but now we find them ready to submit to England as a dependent colony, and unwilling to submit to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

NAPERVILLE, Tuesday—P. M.

The Court has opened, and Judge Norton is vigorously dispatching its preliminary business. There are but three parties in jail, which is fortunate for that institution, which is about the size of a coal bin, and will hold a couple more about—four. The criminal docket is very light, one case of bastardy, a few petty thieves. The civil docket is being rapidly gone through with.

It is believed that No. 19 Chancery will be reached on Wednesday or Thursday at the farthest, as fifteen of the cases are already reforren. The new Sheriff retains his predecessor, Sheriff Graves, as deputy for this term, and both that officer and Mr. Glos, the retiring Clerk, will act through this session and trial.

By consent of both parties an order of the Court issued this forenoon suppresses the St. Louis depositions of the defence, which are thus not to figure in the earlier stage of the case at least. The intelligence from Cincinnati yesterday seems to indicate that the "suppression" rule is in progress there, in the arrest of Mrs. Vannier for perjury, in connection with the defence in this case. The depositions were of a nature bringing grave charges of immorality against Mr. Burch. The removal of these depositions from the record will have the effect of doing away with a rumored reason why the prosecution were to urge a continuance, to prepare by depositions to meet depositions out of the State, where the witnesses could not be reached by the processes of the Court.

Still the impression gains ground that a continuance of the case will be sought and urged. The latter is quite a wind-fall for the landlords of the hotels here, each of the two houses are well filled, or have their rooms principally taken against the time of opening the trial.

The daily sessions of the Court are from 8½ A. M. to 12, and from 2 to half-past 5 P. M. No evening sessions will probably be held. The Court-room will accommodate scarcely a score of persons other than those immediately interested in the trial, as officers, the bar, witnesses, reporters, &c., &c.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

[OFFICIAL RETURNS.]

We publish the full vote for President in the following counties, and the vote for and against a Convention to form a new Constitution, as far as heard from:

	Lincoln.	Dong.	Bell.	Br'k.	Con.	Ag'st.
Alexander	106	815	178	79		
Coles	1,670	1,602	84		993	2,416
Christian	963	1,408	20		788	1,529
Cook	14,309	9,046	407	87	24,329	1,450
Clay	681	1,070	30	9		
Douglas	849	623	33	29	1,064	401
DuPage	1,700	958	3	1	2,190	189
De Witt	1,258	1,015	23	62	1,392	966
Edgar	1,049	995	8	1	1,009	5
Effingham	423	1,085				
Edgar	1,744	1,923	66	11	942	2,778
Fayette	1,157	1,291	16	1	655	1,772
Franklin	238	1,391	75	5	113	1,559
Gallatin	271	1,020			247	994
Hancock	1,490	1,502				
Jefferson	459	1,502	199	71	201	1,274
Jersey	1,307	1,303	6			
Kankakee	1,957	903	9	16	2,754	51
Kendall	1,813	574	1	1	1,813	566
Knox	2,784	1,905	15	5	2,515	1,967
Lake	2,304	905	4	1	2,413	874
LaSalle	3,805	4,068	16	39	4,825	2,806
Montrie	1,007	707			670	1,044
McHenry	3,035	1,444	17	6	2,999	1,492
Macoupin	1,134	1,629	33	30	725	1,940
Monroe	845	1,401	17		606	1,584
Massac	199	853				
McLean	2,533	2,906	58	7		
Macon	1,961	1,561	56	29	1,212	1,585
Pope	197	1,304				
Peoria	3,332	2,799	41	51	3,962	1,408
Perry	644	1,101	138			
Putnam	761	350	6	64	995	112
Rock Island	2,088	1,473	34	17	2,619	980
Sangamon	3,320	3,588			3,014	4,149
Shelby	971	1,088			670	1,259
Stephenson	2,670	1,787	4	12	2,637	1,826
Stark	1,164	629	33	1	1,481	305
St. Clair	3,668	3,044	14			
Tazewell	2,353	2,147				
Vermilion	2,451	1,941	4	7	2,184	1,633
Warren	2,238	1,679	17	14	1,869	2,602
Winnebago	3,865	877	3	10	3,727	1,088
Wabash	591	1,344				
Whiteside	2,153	1,119	17	8	2,830	966
Lawrence	544	909	18		569	1,175
Calhoun	271	168	65			
Will	3,249	2,515	12	12	3,095	1,751
Hancock	2,674	1,053	191	17	1,515	1,548
Henderson	1,253	911	22	22	1,099	1,188
Adams	3,811	4,295	81	67	4,711	3,484
Hamilton	109	1,358	99		40	1,447
Richland	777	1,022	22	6	686	1,123
Edwards	508	713	6		560	1,280
Platt	732	599	61		911	509
Jo Daviess	2,896	1,966	41	9	2,534	2,093
Edgard	1,030	1,274	1	5	1,303	777
Knox	3,302	2,208	50	17	3,641	2,418
Clinton	744	1,293	7	6	697	1,359
Logan	1,729	1,501	22	4	1,776	1,256
Clark	1,313	1,724	8		424	2,611
Dalton	137	1,109	8	819	1,061	1,012
Macopin	2,132	2,668	225	38	1,341	3,746
Woodford	1,295	1,419	40	10	848	1,353
Boone	1,559	699	4		1,765	41
Bureau	3,622	1,415	20	179	5,058	61
Henry	3,022	1,570	4	18	3,815	750
Johnson	409	1,563	9			
Greene	979	2,174	67	4	739	2,739
Williamson	1,178	1,853	165	40		
Morgan	2,313	2,419				
Jersey	910	1,291				
	134,061	117,554	2765	1908		

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

We have reported majorities from the following counties:

Counties.	Lin.	Doug.	Counties.	Lin.	Doug.
Champaign	529		Schuyler		591
Ford	87		Pulaski		293
Peatrie	40		Wayne		400
Marshall	253		Cass		230
McDonough		15	Jasper		240
Brown		400	Mason		183
Madison	53		Scott		283
Livingston	450		Pike		600
Sergent	615		Marion		550
Grundy	501		Washington		797
Ogle	1,960		Clinton		487
Fulton	225		Bond		150
Total				5150	5141

REMAINING COUNTIES.

The following counties we have no returns from. They voted in 1858 as follows:

Counties.	Rep. Dem.	Counties.	Rep. Dem.
Cumberland	260	Saline	1113
Crawford	286	Jackson	1140
Randolph	292	Wayne	597
Wabash	197		
Democratic majority			4111

RECAPITULATION.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breck.
72 Counties official	134,061	117,554	2,765	1,904
24 "	5,150	5,141		
7 " In 1858				
Total	139,220	126,806	2,765	1,904

Lincoln over Douglas, 12,414.

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8, 1860.

A meeting was held here to-day which determined to return forthwith all Northern claims sent for collection.

So says a dispatch to the New York *Herald* of Friday, the great disunion and secession organ. Perhaps the inconvenience of paying the aforesaid "Northern claims" is at the bottom of this "secession" outcry.

MISSOURI.—Further returns from that State give the following vote, being from seventy-nine counties:

	Douglas.	Bell.	Breckinridge.	Lincoln.
	48,772	48,770	33,583	15,360.

The counties to hear from stood in August as follows:

C. F. Jackson (Douglas), 12,875; Orr (Bell), 8,498; H. Jackson (Breckinridge), 5,056.

Cabinet Making.

We beg all our readers to understand that, in printing the current gossip with regard to the Cabinet that is to be, we do not do so simply, and with a full comprehension of the fact that Mr. Lincoln is not at all likely to make up his Cabinet within a week after his election, nor to blazon his choice to the world till after he shall have made his selection known to the gentlemen preferred by him and received their responses. As body is a unity to constant, a fungi to Cabinet, and one man's guess is *prima facie* as good as another's. We but deal the composition of the Cabinet will be definitely known much before the 4th of March, though in the meantime there will be a new newspaper Cabinet at least once a week. The public has a taste for gossip, and this taste may be harmlessly gratified with a succession of imaginary Cabinets as in any other way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD, WEST END—THREE CHANGES OF FREIGHT BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BURLINGTON—A VIRTUAL ABANDONMENT OF THE ROAD.—Freight has just been come over the Eastern Extension, from Chicago has now to be unloaded at Peoria, then at Galesburg, and finally at Burlington, instead of going through without change of cars; and the rate over each portion of the road is what each road chooses to charge, as no contract is regarded. Any one will see that no freight can or will be shipped on such terms, and the road will lay idle, or only be run semi-occasionally, to accommodate the local travel. The interest of Peoria in the road, the stock she owns, and with it the debt due to her by the contractors, the business of our city, everything is sacrificed to enable a few men to get out of what has turned out a bad speculation, but which, when they undertook it, they thought would make them all rich.—*Peoria Tribune & Transcript.*

The Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—As the stormy season in the mountains is near, and the Post Office Department having failed to order mail service between Galesburg and Pikesville, from semi-monthly to weekly trips, there is to be no mail communication for the Pony Express, to take effect on the 1st of December, viz.:—From St. Joseph to San Francisco, 15 days; and between Fort Kearney and the outer telegraph station in Utah for telegrams, 11 days.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

News by Last Night's Mails.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1860.

Private news of a most trustworthy character from Georgia states that a majority of the Democratic members of the Georgia Legislature are against the election of Howell Cobb to the United States Senate.

The President is despondent concerning disunion affairs, put professes that he will do his entire duty.

Col. Pitchelin, Embassador from the Choctaw Nation, stated yesterday that if the European race was going to leave the Union, he and his nation would declare themselves independent, and remain in the Union.

No permanent resident, especially no property holder, in this city, desires disunion. They all hope that things will terminate quietly. Although Washington is a Southern city, yet there is hardly another place in the country which would suffer half as much in the event of a dissolution of the Union. There are many young and ardent fire eaters in the city, who unfortunately have not the money to pay the traveling expenses, and come to the rescue of their brethren in the South. The South Carolina and Georgia Legislatures would do well to appropriate $1,000,000 for their relief.

That the Legislature of South Carolina has not itself declared the secession of the State, but has merely called a Convention to meet as late as on the 17th of December, is considered here time for reflection, and as indicating the unwillingness of the State to act alone.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The spasmodic excitement in our community received a new impulse, yesterday, with the news of the resignation of Senators Chesnut and Toombs, but this soon gave way to a feeling of gratification at the prospect of getting rid of Mr. Toombs. It is well known that he had contemplated resignation, whether Lincoln was elected or not. Every one expresses the hope that the report is true, although his family is now here making arrangements for the Winter. Mr. Chesnut's resignation would be a necessity, if South Carolina should secede, of which there seems to be some doubt, if the Convention be postponed till January.

Gov. Corwin reached here yesterday, and is looking remarkably well. He believes Lincoln's Administration will be national and conservative; but yet thinks a little fear will be the best course which can in the mean time be administered to the Southern extremists. He does not think it advisable for Mr. Lincoln to give any expression to his views until after the Electoral College shall have met, as such an expression would only be construed into an evidence of alarm on his part, and would do no good.

The action of South Carolina merchants, in refusing to pay their honest debts in the North, is severely condemned here. One agent for New York houses passed through here yesterday on his return home, with $70,000 worth of claims, without having collected a dollar. His employers had telegraphed to him to return home.

Speculations as to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are rife in political circles. Information from Boston received here that Rives would decline if office were tendered him. Hon George W. Summers, of Virginia, and Gov. Houston, of Texas, are named by prominent politicians as likely to be tendered Cabinet appointments. It is said that the Senate would refuse to confirm Henry Winter Davis or John Minor Botts as Cabinet officers.

The resignations of Southern gentlemen in office here do not come in as fast as promised; only one, Gen. Walker, of Texas, has yet made good his threat. On the 4th of March, no doubt, many will follow suit to avoid removal.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

It is a great mistake to suppose that vacancies exist in the South Carolina federal offices, with that resignation of Judge Magrath. The other resignations are not to take effect till the 4th of March, 1861. The necessity of making new appointments is therefore obviated.

Sermons of a political character have been preached in most of the churches to-day. The proclamation of the Governor of Georgia was read in several, requesting prayers for divine countenance of the secession movement, as right and desirable. It will be observed that the political preaching is not to be monopolized by the anti-slavery churches henceforth.

It is understood here that Senators Toombs and Chesnut have sent in their seats in Congress for the short session, and others are believed to be contemplating a like course.

Gen. Cass was visited by the President at the State Department to-day. Serious attention is now given to Southern movements, and great anxiety pervades all circles. The Secession movement has horrified and united people, discussing secession. *The conservative sentiment predominates.*

The Lieut. Walker, son of the army, whose resignation from Georgia was bruited abroad, is in business here, and has not been in active service for several years. The importance which was attached to the fact, therefore, was sensational.

The President will not trouble the country with any communication until the presentation of the annual message, three weeks from to-morrow.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The political fever at Washington is not abate, and as a consequence the excitement here remains unchanged. The O. P. F. is in a very bad way, and hardly knows which way to turn. He has had several meetings with his Cabinet, but they were unable to agree upon anything. He is actively concocting his message, and will recommend moderation and forbearance.

In the meantime the uncertainty of affairs is seriously affecting business. Drummers from New York are daily returning from the South, and report that they cannot collect anything. Money in Baltimore, I hear, is very tight.

If the South is only playing a game of brag, it is a very costly one all around. Her own securities are depreciated, and in fact they can be sold for scarcely anything. I know a gentleman owning a large number of Savannah & Charleston Railroad bonds well secured, which he bought for 50, and which could not be sold in Charleston last week at any price.

Gov. Corwin is in town. He anticipates no difficulty, and thinks Lincoln will, to a great extent, satisfy all parties.

It is said that the examples of Senator Toombs and Chesnut, resigning their seats in the Senate, will probably be followed by Messrs. Iverson of Georgia, Brown of Mississippi, Bright of Indiana, Johnson of Arkansas, Clay of Alabama, and Nicholson of Tennessee. This will give the President elect, upon his inauguration, a clear majority in the Senate, to control his appointments. And Douglas will probably be reinstated into the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories.

The Union men here are highly delighted at the prospect of the resignation of the disunionist Senators, inasmuch as they will now proceed to organize a great Union party, and sweep the South, filling the vacated seats with firm friends of the Constitution and the laws. John Forsyth of Alabama, James Gardner of Georgia, Gen. Hayne of South Carolina, Col. Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee, Miles Taylor of Louisiana, all Douglas Democrats, are named in connection with the probable election of Union Senators from the States which have resigned, or may resign. As soon as the effervescence subsides at the South, it is predicted that the Union men in that region will proceed to build up a powerful organization.

NO PROSPECT OF A SECESSION OF THE OLD DOMINION.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 11.

If it were not for the office holders, the disunion sentiment in Virginia would have died out some time ago. The Federal offices in this State will not resign, but will hold on till removed,—so they inform me. Should South Carolina or Georgia secede, Virginia will be non-committal.

In Washington they hear strange news occasionally. For instance: The Virginia Senator received a telegram last night stating that Gov. Wise would be in that city on the 4th of March next with 5,000 Minute Men. This is of course absurd.

An old firm of high standing in this city received a letter, yesterday, from a New York firm, informing them that the latter could not trade on time—times look so scary.

The *Times* and *Herald* inform us, to-day, about the meeting of Southern students, and their intention to secede from Northern institutions; but they won't carry out their intentions to construct a fungi Cabinet, and one man's guess is *prima facie* as good as another's. We doubt that the composition of the Cabinet will be definitely known much before the 4th of March, though in the meantime there will be a new newspaper Cabinet at least once a week. The public has a taste for gossip, and this taste may be harmlessly gratified with a succession of imaginary Cabinets as in any other way.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Bankruptcy Imminent.

[From the New York Herald, 12th.]

It is vain to disguise the fact that the commerce of the South, and of all parties concerned in trade with the South, stands in a position of great danger. A panic is in full blast in the Southern cities—a panic without substantial basis, but none the less formidable on that account; a panic which, if it be not allayed, will carry down with it the mercantile houses and more than half the banks in the Southern States before the winter is out, and create a great deal of trouble in the North also. At Charleston business of all kinds is suspended; and while the mercantile men appear to be engrossed with considerations of flags and cockades, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to authorize the banks to suspend specie payments, and the credit of the Charleston banks is certainly gone. Confidence in the merchants evinces no coolness and judgment, but among the people scarcely the smallest prevails.

At New Orleans the banks refuse to negotiate the usual sixty day bills against cotton, and refuse to buy the best sight bills on New York except at a heavy discount. The alarm thus generated spreads rapidly. Agents of Northern houses, though not infected with the prevailing epidemic, dare not buy bills as usual, lest they be counted for a few days to destroy. New York banking houses, distrustful of the pending agitations, decline to buy at all for the present. Planters are unable to negotiate their drafts, and what they have sent it to market, cannot get the money for it. Merchants owing money to the North cannot pay their debts. This is as far as the thing has gone as yet.

The next steps in the ordinary course of events will be an open quarrel between the merchants and planters on the one hand on one side, and the banks on the other, ending of course, as the like quarrel ended here in 1857, in a general run on the banks, and their forced suspension. Then would follow a general liquidation, and an enormous depreciation of property, including State stocks, which are largely pledged as banking basis throughout the North. It is safe to say that if this panic is not allayed, it will do as much mischief as the total failure of a cotton crop.

Some relief will be afforded when the remittances of gold which have been forwarded to New Orleans reach their destination. About two millions of specie are now on the way. The banks can well afford to spare four or five millions, and from present appearances it will pay handsomely to send gold for the purchase of cotton bills on the North.

South Carolina Finances.

[From the Charleston Courier, 10th.]

We have seen nothing thus far in the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina on the subject of the financial arrangements of the year ahead, which it is proposed to create. A motion has passed the State Senate to appropriate $100,000 for arms, and the suggestion has been made unanimously by the Committee that Northern debts should be repudiated. Neither of these measures, however, will provide the new nation with the means with which to start in its career of life. We showed the other day that at least ten millions of dollars will be needed immediately to purchase the rudiments of a navy, arms and material of war, by the time United States forts and other buildings which South Carolina will have to purchase, and to equip and pay the military, naval and revenue service which she will require. Where is this money to come from? It is not likely that South Carolina, as an independent State, could sell any bonds here or in London. The experience of the Texas bondholders would operate as an insuperable bar to any such negotiation. South Carolina enjoys a good deal of credit at present for her five per cents are at par, or nearly so; but her statesmen must remember that secession involves a variety of possible contingencies, such as war with the United States, servile insurrections, &c., &c., which would be pretty certain to defeat the sale of any new bonds she might issue. It is also within the knowledge of the South Carolina leaders that European who have lent and lost so many millions of dollars in Northern and Western railways, have always been shy of Southern railway bonds; the reason is obvious, and would operate with new force in the event of disunion. The taxable property in the State of South Carolina was valued at the time the last census was taken, at $288,257,691, of which about $175,000,000 was in slaves. What part of this property would be taxed to raise the ten millions of dollars that would be required during the first year of independence? Obviously the most available scheme for raising the money would be to pledge the amount to be raised, which in this year be worth $25,000,000, as much of it is Sea Island cotton. An arrangement might be made here or in London by which bills drawn by South Carolina planters upon shipments of cotton would be accepted and paid. Of course the parties accepting these bills would expect to be paid for their risk. The cotton would have to be shipped to them at ten to twenty per cent. below its market value, and the planter would have his remedy for indemnity against the State. Gen. Hayne is probably ready who are on the lookout for some such operation as this.

Mysterious Affair in Peoria.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, cries of distress were heard issuing from Dr. Frazer's office on Harrison street, near the corner of Water. Upon ascertaining the locality, several persons broke open the door, which was locked, and found a female by the name of Miss Maggie O'Brien in flames. Her clothes were immediately stripped from her, but she was found to be horribly burned, and it is thought she will not survive the injuries received.

We are informed from parties who are cognizant of the matter, that Miss O'Brien was first seen before the alarm in Dr. Frazer's office seated on the sofa with Dr. Frazer and a young man whose name we have not learned. Her dress, which was of calico, was burned, her hoop skirt consumed, and the office furniture much damaged. The effect of the flames on her is critical condition, and it is thought at this time (2 P. M., Sunday,) that she cannot survive the day out.

Dr. Frazer's friends are very badly burned, from his efforts (as he states) in putting out the fire. As far as we can learn up to the present time, Miss O'Brien exculpates him from crime, and sympathizes strongly upon him. An investigation is now taking which will throw light upon the subject, and we shall endeavor to place before our readers the true facts of the matter, as elicited by the examination.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.—Officers Wetzel and Crouse arrested Dr. Frazer while coming from his office, on his way to the Buckeye House, and lodged him in jail. Circumstances are very strong against him, and an investigation will be held this morning. Miss O'Brien is still living, but no hopes of her recovery. The whole community are excited, and no pains will be spared to investigate the horrid affair.

THE DEATH OF CONDUCTOR HUMPHREY.—The Peoria *Transcript* has the particulars of the melancholy death of Mr. Humphrey, formerly a conductor on the State Street Horse Railroad, conductor of a freight train on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, who was instantly killed on Friday night. The *Transcript* says:

The train was running very slow, and he was noticed just before they got into LaSalle, standing between two cars, with his lamp in his hand. On arriving at the depot he was missed, and they went back on the road to look for him. His mangled body was found on the track near the round-house, just out of Peru. His head was entirely cut off, and his right arm gone. Nineteen freight cars passed over him. It was the first trip over the road, as he had before been employed on the main line. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a family in or near Chicago.

Curious Compromise.

GALESBURG, Nov. 13.—The judges have finally settled the contested election case in McDonough county, giving a certificate of election for the Democratic candidate to the Legislature and the Republicans the county offices.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Of Crockery, Glass Ware and Table Cutlery, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson.

THE FISHER-STONE CASE.—The arguments of counsel will commence in this case to-day.

THE BURCH CASE.—By a singular accident the name of C. Beckwith, Esq., the leading counsel in the defence in the Burch Case, was omitted in the reference to the trial, our last issue among the names of counsel.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER.—Godey, Arthur, Peterson, and Ballou's Dollar Monthly for December. "Legends of the Madonna," by Mrs. Jameson;" the "Great Preparation," by Dr. Cunny; and another supply of Eclectic for November have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Della Wilkinson, Wm. Bevans, Mary Jane Davis and B. F. Bevans, inmates of a notorious house on Monroe street, near North's Amphitheatre, were arrested yesterday morning upon the charge of robbing a verdult of his coat and boots. Served him right.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—Bayard Taylor opens the lecture course of the Young Men's Association on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at Metropolitan Hall. Subject—"Man, Climate, and Customs." It will be sure to call out a full house, the lecturer being a most popular one with our audiences.

LADIES' CITY MISSION.—The Managers of the Ladies' City Mission, (M. E. Church) give greeting to-morrow, Thursday, night to their friends, in the Lecture Room of the Clark Street Church. They cordially invite all to be present, and all are welcome. Refreshments will be sold at the tables for the benefit of the Mission. Turn out, everybody.

THE CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We learn that Bryan's Hall has been engaged for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week for a Fair and Festival for the Orphan Asylum, and that the ladies interested are making extensive preparations to render it highly attractive. Tickets will be offered this week for sale, and we trust that every one will purchase, and thus aid a most deserving charity.

THE OPERATIC CONCERTS AND THE OPERA.—A brilliant audience at Bryan Hall last night was charmed with the admirable bill offered and admirably executed.

We are glad to announce that on Thursday evening our music lovers are to enjoy at Richardson's Theatre the opera of Don Pasquale, which these artistes give with the finest effect, and which will be produced in the best style. The house will be crowded, and the rush for seats to commence this morning will be tremendous.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE WEST SIDE RAILROAD CONNECTION.—An injunction against the North Western and Fort Wayne, Railroad Companies has been applied for by Mr. John Taylor, owner of a five-story brick building on West Water street, between Randolph and Lake streets. Mr. Taylor complains that the railway company have blocked up the street in such a manner as to cut off the approach to his building from both directions, and to prevent him from any use of or benefit from Randolph and Lake streets. His application is now in hearing before Judge J. M. Wilson in chambers.

THE ELIZA GRAYSON CASE.—It is said that Stephen F. Nuckolls, of Nebraska, who claims the girl Eliza as his slave, has come upon Deputy Sheriff George Anderson for the value of the girl, she being in his custody at the time of the attack of colored citizens, who rolled George into the mud, and ran away with Eliza. She had left of her own part, and never was there a better reason for parting than that witnessed on this occasion, as detailed by spectators. Mr. Nuckolls, however, thinks George should have held on to the girl, and brings in his bill for the full amount.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Robert Graves, mate of the schooner W. B. Howard, has been held to bail before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, in $700 for brutal treatment of John Curtis, one of his sailors. The mate struck Curtis with a billet of wood, knocking him senseless on the deck. The only cause of this brutality was that Curtis was a little slow in the performance of orders. When he recovered his senses he was put ashore near Malden, Canada, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. Curtis came to this city by rail, and waited until the vessel arrived, when he caused them to be arrested.

THE CASUALTY ON THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—The name of the boy killed on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on Monday, as noticed in our last issue, was Patrick Kelly. At the time of the accident, the boy was attempting to jump upon the train at the Chicago Avenue crossing, missed his footing and fell. The whole train passed over him, mangling him in a shocking manner. The boy had often been warned and put off by the employees of the Company, for this very practice, but persisted until his recklessness cost him his life.

LAW INSTITUTE ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Law Institute held on the 13th inst., the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Van. H. Higgins; 1st Vice President. Wm. K. McAllister; 2d Vice President, Wm. H. King; Librarian, James P. Root; Secretary, Lambert Tree; Treasurer, C. P. Waite; Managers, Walter B. Scates, Samuel W. Fuller, George Payson, Sidney Smith, A. C. Coventry, F. H. Kales, Jesse B. Thomas, John G. Rodgers, Wm. C. Grant.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—"The Marble Heart" will be presented this evening for the last time, with Miss Ince as "Marico." It is an excellent drama, and beautifully rendered. Miss Ince is gaining many admirers by her chaste and elegant action. She has kindly given up Thursday night, that Mme. Colson and her troupe might appear for one night in opera. This kindness, we trust, will be remembered by our citizens on the occasion of her benefit.

We are to have Don Pasqnale, one of the best of comic operas, and rendered by excellent artists. This is as it should be. McVicker is determined Chicago shall not be outdone by any other Western city.

PHRENOMNIC SOCIETY.—Gentlemen wishing to become active members of this society will please call at the office of Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., corner of Lake

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The extracts which we publish this morning from various quarters, relative to the Secession Movement, will be read with interest. It is to be remarked that this far no leading Secession journal or orator has undertaken to grapple with the practical difficulties that lie in the way of what they are attempting. It is very evident that they have never received the serious thought of a majority of those favoring the movement, and that they are greatly underrated by those who refer to them at all. So long as Secession is confined to public meetings, inflammatory harangues, and passing resolutions, the movement will go on swimmingly; but when they once come to look the results squarely in the face, we shall expect to witness a rapid growth of Union sentiment even in the cotton States.

SAFE RESIGNATION.

A Washington letter writer says:

"Several clerks in the Departments presided over by Messrs. Cobb and Thompson, have resigned in order to please their superiors, the resignation to take place on the 4th of March. It is positively stated that Messrs. Cobb and Thompson will resign under similar conditions."

And is that all? The telegraph has been frightening the old women with the announcement that "Cobb had resigned his seat in the Cabinet." Why did it not add "to take effect on the 4th of March next?" On the 5th of March the "several clerks" aforesaid would be discharged and their places filled by friends of the Union. On the same day Cobb and Thompson would be relieved from further official duty. They will resign at the moment they will be discharged. They stick to the treasury test, clerks and all, until the old Public Functionary has wasted his last official sand, and then they will *resign!* What chivalry! What sacrifice for disunion these secretaries and clerks do make!

MORE KIDNAPPING—NUCKOLLS OF NEBRASKA.

We do not know by what authority a brace of ruffians seize a colored woman in the city of Chicago on the charge of being a fugitive slave from *Nebraska Territory*. Less than one year since, when the Republicans in the Nebraska Legislature proposed to enact a law abolishing and prohibiting slavery there, all the Democratic orators and presses in the North proclaimed that there were no slaves in the Territory. The Chicago *Times* was particularly vehement in denouncing the measure as "a most unnecessary piece of Buncombe." Indeed so strenuous were the Democracy in the Nebraska Legislature on this point that they refused to let the bill pass with the word "abolish" remaining in it—contending that it was impossible to abolish a thing which did not exist. Our impression is that this very NUCKOLLS who is now practising the kidnapping profession in our midst, was a member of the Nebraska Legislature at that time, and that he was equally vociferous with his fellow Democrats in denying that slavery existed there. It is absolutely certain that the name of "NUCKOLLS, of Otoe," appears among the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill and at other points in its pendency, and it seems equally certain that *this* NUCKOLLS is from Nebraska City, which is the principal town in Otoe county. Being a Democratic politician and having voted flatly against the act of prohibition, the transition to a kidnapper is easy and graceful.

But let us see what is the exact status of the "peculiar institution" in Nebraska Territory. In his famous Freeport speech Mr. Douglas said "it matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide, for the reason that slavery cannot exist an hour *without local police regulations to sustain it.*" Are there any local police regulations sustaining Slavery in Nebraska? How is that, Mr. NUCKOLLS? The people declared, through their legal representatives, that Slavery should be prohibited from and after the first day of July, 1860. It is true, that under the "Popular Sovereignty" conferred by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Federal Governor vetoed their action. But did the people thereupon enact any "local police regulations" to sustain Slavery? We believe not.

But, perhaps Mr. NUCKOLLS is not a Douglas Democrat. Probably he is of the simon pure Breckinridge variety, holding that Slavery exists in the Territories by *common law*, in pursuance of the Dred Scott decision. If the recent kidnapping case in this city had by any chance been brought into a Federal Court the ultimate decision would undoubtedly have been exactly this, that slavery is the normal condition of the United States Territories by virtue of the common law—unless indeed, the election of Lincoln has cudgelled new ideas into the heads of certain high judicial functionaries. In this view, as well as in others, the election of Lincoln came none too soon.

We understand that NUCKOLLS & Co. are not yet satisfied with the results of their experiment—that they have other chattels (or at least one other) vagrant in these parts. We trust they will summon none but Douglas Democrats to their assistance in securing their prey. We want "Popular Sovereignty" thoroughly tested in this latitude. It has stood a good many hard strains. Let us see whether it will stand this one.

THE "DON'T CARE" THEORY

That class of politicians in the free States who do not care whether slavery is voted up or voted down—who profess to have no interest whatever in the subject, and who hold that opposition to its extension into free territory is an impertinent intermeddling with other people's business, will find not a little difficulty in reconciling their theory with existing facts. Whatever may be the result of the present secession movement on the part of some of the Southern States—a movement which has its sole origin in slavery—the interests of every citizen will be affected by it, to a greater or less extent, before a solution of the difficulty is reached. Already the commercial relations of the country are greatly disturbed. The Stock Market is in a feverish and uncertain condition, exchanges are unsettled, money has suddenly become stringent, and at the very moment when the country had recovered from a season of great financial depression, and had started forward again, as was supposed, upon a solid and reliable basis, all calculations are suddenly upset, and no man professes to be able to see to the end of the financial complications into which Slavery has suddenly plunged us. It may prove only a short-lived flurry; it may develope into a wide-spread and long-continued commercial revolution, which will bring ruin to hundreds of thousands of men who have never owned a negro, and who may perhaps have persuaded themselves that they had no special interest in the subject of Slavery. But whether of brief or extended duration, whether temporary and partial, or permanent and universal, there is not a business or professional man, a farmer or artisan, a capitalist or a day-laborer to whose pocket it will not come home with greater or less severity.

But is it not alone in a pecuniary point of view that the people of the free States have an interest in the subject of slavery. We are trying here the experiment of self-government—testing the capacity of the people to regulate and sustain institutions based upon the principles of civil and religious liberty. It is a momentous experiment, fraught not only with the interests of those who are making it, but with those of humanity everywhere and for all time to come. Is it to prove a success or a failure? What mighty interests hang upon the solution of the question! And yet if it does fail here, to what other cause than that of Slavery can it be attributed? That is the only subject that has thus far presented any serious obstacle to the success of the experiment in which we are engaged. On all other questions the machinery of government has worked with but little friction and without jar. Slavery has proved the only disturbing element—the only source of actual danger. The great and good men who founded our government, had small fears on account of anything else; and we, their children, have lived to demonstrate that but for this institution, the problem of self-government would long since have been solved. Is the great barbarism of the nineteenth century to be permitted, in a nation professedly Christian, to blast the hopes of all good men who have lived in the world, and to place upon toiling, struggling humanity everywhere the seal of hopeless debasement and oppression? Are the three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders in this country to override the will of twenty-five millions of freemen, counteract all efforts to render Democratic government stable and secure, and undo the work of more than three-quarters of a century? This is what they are striving to do. It is for this that the fire-eaters of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida advise the people of those States not to submit to the will of the majority expressed in accordance with the Constitution. It is for this that secession is advised and urged. For mark: It is not from any fear that Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, will interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists. They know he will not. They know that he will administer the government strictly in accordance with the Constitution. But they rebel because he is the representative of those who hold that slavery is wrong, because he was chosen in opposition to their dictation, because the federal government, under his administration, will treat the institution, wherever it has the power under the Constitution, as the framers of the government treated it—as an evil not to be tolerated outside of the State sovereignties which created it, and because such an administration would be likely to lead to the development of an anti-slavery sentiment in the South that would finally result in emancipation by independent State action.

We are much mistaken if the Secession movement will not result in greatly strengthening the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. The disloyalty of the pro-slavery leaders to the government—the entire subordination in which they hold the Constitution, the Union, and our social, civil and political institutions and the material prosperity of the country, to their peculiar institution, and their determination to subvert the government the moment they lose control of it, cannot fail to open the eyes of thousands who have heretofore been deluded into the "don't care" policy.

THE BANKING LAW—CENTRAL REDEMPTION.

The people of the West, with few exceptions, are in favor of what is usually called the Stock Security system of Banking. With the law properly guarded it secures the bill holder against any considerable loss; and as for depositors, they are few compared with the bill holders, and being mostly sharp business men, would naturally look after the safety of their means more closely than the people generally could. The last report of the Auditor shows that only twenty of the eighty-four banks of the State had any deposits at all, and of these the banks in some half dozen leading cities held nearly the entire amount. The deposit column foots up $832,854.14, while the circulation of the eighty-four banks is $9,610,064.

But while in theory and in fact, great commercial revulsions excepted, holders of the bills of stock secured banks are safe against any considerable loss under the present law of the State, the constant fluctuation in the price of exchange, and the high rates at which currency can usually be converted into coin, in practice, make a severe loss and most onerous tax upon the business of the West. From the want of sufficient safe-guards upon the unlimited expansion of the currency, our present system would long since have been voted a nuisance and a curse, had not the peculiar position of the West acted as a check. In the fall and winter of 1857–8, the great commercial storm swept over the entire country, and for a long time Illinois currency was at from five to ten per cent. discount. But as it was secured by State stocks, by common consent it passed from hand to hand in the payment of debts—debtors who were fortunate enough to have it, or to be able to get it, being glad to liquidate their obligations with it, and creditors, in most cases, equally glad to receive it at par. They could find abundant opportunities to use it profitably. But while Illinois bills thus circulated freely among the people, the stringency of the times interposed an effectual barrier against the establishment of new banks in sufficient numbers seriously to affect the business interests of the public.

The summer of 1859 found the East and South partially, and in some sections entirely, recovered from the crash of 1857, while the West, owing to a short crop, was still struggling with serious and oppressive embarrassment. Business was prostrated, and our financial prospects were dark and threatening, and hence few banks were established. The risks were too great and the means were not at command to do it.

But as soon as it was definitely ascertained that the crop of 1860 was abundant, the quality good, and prices remunerative, the currency mills were at once set in vigorous operation, and some twenty-five new banks have been established within the last six months. The surplus proceeds of our splendid crop have been invested in State bonds, and the West has these bonds for its surplus in place of coin or exchange on deposit in the New York banks. Hence the business men of the city and the West are now paying at least one per cent. premium extra for every bill of exchange they are obliged to purchase. How much more they may have to pay during the coming winter, no one can predict.

It will do no harm to repeat here, that the remedy for the high rates of exchange is a stringent amendment to our banking law, requiring the banks to redeem promptly, in Chicago or Springfield, or in both places, in coin or in New York exchange, at reasonable rates. Such a provision would prevent the indefinite multiplication of banks, till the whole system explodes under the weight of its unwieldly proportions. It would also provide much needed safeguards against over-trading and extravagance. As soon as the exports of the country did not not pay for its imports, the banks would be called on for coin to pay balances, discounts would stop, and both the consumption and the import of the luxuries would be kept within healthy limits. The community would have a simple and a decisive test by which they could know when they were buying more than they could pay for.

Again we commend this whole subject to the careful consideration of the members of the next Legislature. They are in duty bound to remedy the defects of our banking system. The public should no longer be left to the mercy of those whose only rule of action is to make the most money possible out of whatever opportunities are legally within their reach.

A Villainous Scheme Defeated.

At the election in Maryland the question of enslaving the free negro population of that state was submitted to the people. The Baltimore *American* thus notices the result: "In all the counties in Maryland from which we have received returns by which the act for the enslavement of free negroes was submitted to the people, the voters have emphatically and signally denounced that unjust and anchristian law. The question has been met and decided without any reference to party politics, and the law is defeated by majorities amounting almost to unanimity. The result is greatly creditable to the counties in which the vote was taken, and honorable to the state at large."

LINCOLN ON THE FIRE-EATERS.

Demands of the Secessionists—What he Only will Resist.

The following extract from Mr. Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech of February 27, 1860, defines not only his position on the question entitling the Cotton States, but the exact nature of their demands, and what only will satisfy them. Let every man read carefully and ponder well his words. They cover the whole question at issue between the Free and Slave labor sections:

A FEW WORDS NOW TO REPUBLICANS.

A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony, one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill-temper. Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them? Will they be satisfied if the Territories be unconditionally surrendered to them? We know they will not. In all the range of their present demands, the Territories are scarcely mentioned. Invasions and insurrections are the rage now. Will it satisfy them if, in the future, we have nothing to do with invasions and insurrections? We know it will not. We so know because we know we never had anything to do with invasions and insurrections; and yet this total abstaining does not exempt us from the charge and the denunciation. The question recurs, what will satisfy them? Simply this: We must not only let them alone, but we must, somehow, convince them that we do let them alone. This we know by experience, is no easy task. We have been trying two years, and seem to have failed as yet. Nothing we say appears to convince them. Alike unavailing to convince them is the fact that they have never detected a man to so much as attempt to disturb them. These natural and apparently adequate means all failing, what will convince them? This, and this only: *cease to call slavery wrong, and join them in calling it right.* And this must be done thoroughly—done in acts as well as in words. Silence will not be tolerated—we must place ourselves avowedly with them. *Douglas's new sedition law must be enacted and enforced, suppressing all declarations that slavery is wrong, whether made in politics, in presses, in pulpits or in private.* We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure. We must pull down our Free State Constitutions. The whole atmosphere must be disinfected from all taint of opposition to slavery, before they will cease to believe that all their troubles proceed from us.

I am quite aware they do not see their case precisely in this way. Most of them would probably say to us, "let us alone, do nothing to us, and say what you please about slavery." But we do let them alone—have never disturbed them—so that, after all, it is what we say, which dissatisfies them. They will continue to accuse us of doing, until we cease saying.

I am also aware they have not, as yet, in terms, demanded the overthrow of our free State Constitutions. Yet those Constitutions declare the wrong of slavery with more solemn emphasis, than do all other sayings against it; and when all these sayings shall have been silenced, *the overthrow of those Constitutions* would be easy, and nothing be left to resist the demand. It is nothing to the contrary, that they do not demand the whole of this just now. Demanding what they do, and for the reason they do, they can voluntarily stop nowhere short of this consummation. Holding, as they do, that slavery *is morally right*, and socially elevating, they cannot cease to demand a full national recognition of it, as a local right, and a social blessing.

Nor can we justifiably withhold this, on any ground, save our conviction that slavery is *wrong*. If slavery is *right*, all words, acts, laws and Constitutions against it, are *themselves wrong*, and should be silenced, and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationality—its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask we could readily grant, if we thought slavery right; all we ask, they could readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition, as being right; but thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we pull down our votes with their view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social and political responsibilities, can we do this?

Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation; but can we, while our votes will prevent it, allow it to spread into the National Territories, and to overrun us here in these Free States? If our sense of duty forbid this, then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. Let us not be slandered from our duty by false accusations, and especially let us resist the counsels of cowardice that designedly deceive, and thereby insure defeat, if not accompanied by any good object. The former is bad enough, but the latter is worse than useless. If we must be defeated, let us be defeated in such way as to keep our self-respect, and to encourage our friends to renew the battle on the first favorable occasion. Above all, let us not be guilty of the folly of attempting to secure impossible objects, and thereby defeating possible ones.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Various Matters Pertaining Thereto

SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. OFFICIALS.

[From the Charleston Courier, 8th.]

The last term of the United States District Court, in and for South Carolina, was opened and closed on Wednesday, 7th November, 1860, under Judge A. G. Magrath.

At the opening of the Court, Judge Magrath delivered the final decree in the case of Ross C. Davis and others, owners of the steamer Nine, and the Fire Engine Companies *vs.* the steamship Hunstaville.

Judge Magrath then inquired of the Grand Jury if they had any presentments to make. Foreman Robert N. Gourdin, Esq., then addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor:—It is gratifying to be one of the functions of the Grand Jury to make presentments of nuisances, and to suggest to the Court and to the country such reforms in law, or in its administration, as may in their opinion require them. These presentments are predicated upon the stability of the government, and are designed to promote its gradual and steady progress to the highest civilization. Hence it was the purpose of this Jury to lay before the Court some matters suggested by the indictments submitted to them; but the events of yesterday seem to render this unnecessary now. The verdict of the Northern section of the Confederacy, solemnly announced to the country through the ballot-box on yesterday, in such a way the last hope for the permanence, for the stability of the Federal Government of these sovereign States; and the people's mind is established in fact itself above the consideration of details in the administration of Law and Justice, up to the vast and solemn issues which have been forced upon us. These issues involve the existence of the Government of which this Court is the organ and minister. In these extraordinary circumstances, the Grand Jury respectfully decline to proceed with their presentments. They deem this explanation due to the Court and to themselves.

Thereupon Judge Magrath announced his resignation in these words:

The business of the term has been disposed of; and, under ordinary circumstances, it would be my duty to dismiss you to your several avocations, with my thanks for your prescience and skill. But now I have something more to do, the omission of which would not be consistent with propriety. In the political history of the United States, an event has happened of ominous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The State of which we are citizens has been always understood to have deliberately fixed its purpose whereof that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its mandates. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

While thus acting in obedience to a sense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it must produce. That department of Government which, I believe, has best maintained its integrity, has been destroyed, and I am suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under the Constitution of the United States, is closed. I feel it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before its altar has been desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny.

May I not say to you that, in the future which we are about to penetrate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of Almighty God, should be our confidence in our State, and our obedience to its laws. We are about to sever our relations with others, because they have not been true to their faith. Let us not break the covenant we have made with each other. Let us not forget that what the laws of our State require, become our duties. And that he who acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sovereign authority which we must maintain inviolate.

To you, gentlemen of the Jury, I may speak of the representative of the Juries with whom I have been connected, and to you I now give my final discharge, and my kindest wishes for your welfare and happiness.

The following letters were dictated by the telegraphic report of the Presidential election:

To the Editors of the Courier:

GENTLEMEN—The inquiry has been frequently made of me, "What will you do if Lincoln is elected?" My reply has been, I will wait and see when the time comes. The time has come, and I now say, I will not serve under the enemy of my constituents. If South Carolina secedes, concedes, or submits, I will resign my office.

WM. F. COLCOCK,
Collector of the Port of Charleston.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I do not desire that my friends and the community shall be in doubt as to my position as a Federal officer, I beg leave to say, I will not hold the office of Surveyor, or any other office under a Black Republican President.

M. JACOBS, Port Surveyor.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The crisis in our affairs requiring a public expression from all holding Government office, I deem it due to myself to state my position. I can perceive nothing which requires officers of the Customs to retire from office at the present time. On the contrary, every consideration of the duty they owe to the community renders it obligatory upon them to defer their action. Their retention of office is in aid of the community. Their retirement would practically suspend all commerce, and be equivalent to a blockade, as nothing could enter or leave the port.

I shall await the action of the State, and in that event, shall stand by it with honor. Not being a leader in her councils, I await the call of those who are, and am ready, at a moment, to obey. Until that call be made, I see neither interest nor patriotism in any individual action on my part.

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, 1860.

TO HON. ALFRED HUGER.—*Sir*:—In view of the announcement which has been made this morning, of the resignation of many Federal Officers, we desire to express our opinion that the interests of our State and community would be jeopardized by the resignation of the Postmaster here. We therefore, request that you should not resign until the State assumes, in her sovereign capacity, the management of her postal arrangements.

Charleston, Nov. 7, 1860.

PROGRESS OF TREASON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 8, 1860.

Revolution is upon us; it is useless to deny it. South Carolina, as usual, will have secession before this reaches you, has taken the initiative, and she will be sustained by most, and ultimately all, of her sister Cotton States. She is now on the verge of a collision with the General Government, and she will push matters to that focus immediately. Mark my prediction. Three of the principal federal officers in the State have already resigned. Their place must be filled. From where? Not from South Carolina, for no man there would dare to accept any of these offices if so disposed. Will they be filled from without the limits of the State? They probably may, but their functions must be discharged under the protection of federal bayonets. This will make a collision of the State and Federal authorities imminent—nay, inevitable. By the shedding of the first drop of blood the grand purpose of the dismalonists will have been accomplished. I state to you a fact within my own knowledge when I say that the disunion party in the South have never entertained a hope of a peaceful separation; nor do they now. They have always admitted, and do now admit, that if the question of Union or disunion were put to a vote of the people in any Southern State save South Carolina, the latter scheme would be defeated by three to one. With this conviction they can not be supposed for a moment to expect to reach a peaceful solution. Their policy was first to create a proper pretext, or more correctly a strong incentive to disunion, and then having created it, to push matters forthwith to an extremity. This incentive is furnished in the election of Lincoln. The public mind of the South is now aroused to the very verge of revolution, and it needs but a spark—the shedding of one drop of blood—to precipitate the country into civil war. And this drop of blood will be shed. The dismalonists will not let this splendid opportunity pass without profiting by it. Matters are just now at the very focus to which they have long been trying to bring them, and they will make a dash before time can be given for negotiation. "Precipitate the revolution—delays are dangerous." This is their motto, and, mark my words, they will adhere to it.

I had a conversation to-day with a gentleman, a native of Virginia, and undoubtedly the best posted man in regard to the political history of the country, of, probably, any in it. He is eminently conservative, and has been for nearly thirty years the confidential friend of the press. Some four years of that period were spent in Alabama as chief editor of one of the leading papers of the State, and during that time he took an active part in the politics of the State. He said, in a voice, and with an expression which betokened the strength of the conviction: "I am satisfied that for the balance of my life I am destined to witness nothing here but such scenes of anarchy, bloodshed and rapine as have afflicted Mexico for years past." He might add, the scenes will be more aggravated here in proportion to our greater population, our greater facilities for civil war and the ironclad motives for rapine which are found in our immense wealth. The simile furnished by my friend, however, is a forcible, though an appalling one. Relief in the form of instances, which may aggravate or diminish the fury of the conflict, cannot affect the truth and faithfulness of the simile. Many, I have no doubt, will be killed. All will be struck by its force, if they do not shudder at the very thought of so terrible a consummation.

But what is most awful in the contemplation of this dreadful prospect is, that the impending evil is now beyond remedy. "The die is cast." Lincoln is elected. No time is left for negotiations. South Carolina, as I have said, will precipitate the revolution. While the more to do, the omission of which would not be consistent with propriety. In the political history of the United States, an event has happened of ominous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The State of which we are citizens has been always understood to have deliberately fixed its purpose whereof that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its mandates. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

While thus acting in obedience to a sense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it must produce. That department of Government which, I believe, has best maintained its integrity, has been destroyed, and I am suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under the Constitution of the United States, is closed. I feel it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before its altar has been desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny.

May I not say to you that, in the future which we are about to penetrate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of Almighty God, should be our confidence in our State, and our obedience to its laws. We are about to sever our relations with others, because they have not been true to their faith. Let us not break the covenant we have made with each other. Let us not forget that what the laws of our State require, become our duties. And that he who acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sovereign authority which we must maintain inviolate.

To you, gentlemen of the Jury, I may speak of the representative of the Juries with whom I have been connected, and to you I now give my final discharge, and my kindest wishes for your welfare and happiness.

The following letters were dictated by the telegraphic report of the Presidential election:

To the Editors of the Courier:

GENTLEMEN—The inquiry has been frequently made of me, "What will you do if Lincoln is elected?" My reply has been, I will wait and see when the time comes. The time has come, and I now say, I will not serve under the enemy of my constituents. If South Carolina secedes, concedes, or submits, I will resign my office.

WM. F. COLCOCK,
Collector of the Port of Charleston.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I do not desire that my friends and the community shall be in doubt as to my position as a Federal officer, I beg leave to say, I will not hold the office of Surveyor, or any other office under a Black Republican President.

M. JACOBS, Port Surveyor.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The crisis in our affairs requiring a public expression from all holding Government office, I deem it due to myself to state my position. I can perceive nothing which requires officers of the Customs to retire from office at the present time. On the contrary, every consideration of the duty they owe to the community renders it obligatory upon them to defer their action. Their retention of office is in aid of the community. Their retirement would practically suspend all commerce, and be equivalent to a blockade, as nothing could enter or leave the port.

I shall await the action of the State, and in that event, shall stand by it with honor. Not being a leader in her councils, I await the call of those who are, and am ready, at a moment, to obey. Until that call be made, I see neither interest nor patriotism in any individual action on my part.

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, 1860.

TO HON. ALFRED HUGER.—*Sir*:—In view of the announcement which has been made this morning, of the resignation of many Federal Officers, we desire to express our opinion that the interests of our State and community would be jeopardized by the resignation of the Postmaster here. We therefore, request that you should not resign until the State assumes, in her sovereign capacity, the management of her postal arrangements.

Charleston, Nov. 7, 1860.

PROGRESS OF TREASON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 8, 1860.

Revolution is upon us; it is useless to deny it. South Carolina, as usual, will have secession before this reaches you, has taken the initiative, and she will be sustained by most, and ultimately all, of her sister Cotton States. She is now on the verge of a collision with the General Government, and she will push matters to that focus immediately. Mark my prediction. Three of the principal federal officers in the State have already resigned. Their place must be filled. From where? Not from South Carolina, for no man there would dare to accept any of these offices if so disposed. Will they be filled from without the limits of the State? They probably may, but their functions must be discharged under the protection of federal bayonets. This will make a collision of the State and Federal authorities imminent—nay, inevitable. By the shedding of the first drop of blood the grand purpose of the dismalonists will have been accomplished. I state to you a fact within my own knowledge when I say that the disunion party in the South have never entertained a hope of a peaceful separation; nor do they now. They have always admitted, and do now admit, that if the question of Union or disunion were put to a vote of the people in any Southern State save South Carolina, the latter scheme would be defeated by three to one. With this conviction they can not be supposed for a moment to expect to reach a peaceful solution. Their policy was first to create a proper pretext, or more correctly a strong incentive to disunion, and then having created it, to push matters forthwith to an extremity. This incentive is furnished in the election of Lincoln. The public mind of the South is now aroused to the very verge of revolution, and it needs but a spark—the shedding of one drop of blood—to precipitate the country into civil war. And this drop of blood will be shed. The dismalonists will not let this splendid opportunity pass without profiting by it. Matters are just now at the very focus to which they have long been trying to bring them, and they will make a dash before time can be given for negotiation. "Precipitate the revolution—delays are dangerous." This is their motto, and, mark my words, they will adhere to it.

I had a conversation to-day with a gentleman, a native of Virginia, and undoubtedly the best posted man in regard to the political history of the country, of, probably, any in it. He is eminently conservative, and has been for nearly thirty years the confidential friend of the press. Some four years of that period were spent in Alabama as chief editor of one of the leading papers of the State, and during that time he took an active part in the politics of the State. He said, in a voice, and with an expression which betokened the strength of the conviction: "I am satisfied that for the balance of my life I am destined to witness nothing here but such scenes of anarchy, bloodshed and rapine as have afflicted Mexico for years past." He might add, the scenes will be more aggravated here in proportion to our greater population, our greater facilities for civil war and the ironclad motives for rapine which are found in our immense wealth. The simile furnished by my friend, however, is a forcible, though an appalling one. Relief in the form of instances, which may aggravate or diminish the fury of the conflict, cannot affect the truth and faithfulness of the simile. Many, I have no doubt, will be killed. All will be struck by its force, if they do not shudder at the very thought of so terrible a consummation.

But what is most awful in the contemplation of this dreadful prospect is, that the impending evil is now beyond remedy. "The die is cast." Lincoln is elected. No time is left for negotiations. South Carolina, as I have said, will precipitate the revolution. While the more to do, the omission of which would not be consistent with propriety. In the political history of the United States, an event has happened of ominous import to fifteen slaveholding States. The State of which we are citizens has been always understood to have deliberately fixed its purpose whereof that event should happen. Feeling an assurance of what will be the action of the State, I consider it my duty, without delay, to prepare to obey its mandates. That preparation is made by the resignation of the office I have held. For the last time I have, as a Judge of the United States, administered the laws of the United States within the limits of the State of South Carolina.

While thus acting in obedience to a sense of duty, I cannot be indifferent to the emotions it must produce. That department of Government which, I believe, has best maintained its integrity, has been destroyed, and I am suspended. So far as I am concerned, the Temple of Justice, raised under the Constitution of the United States, is closed. I feel it shall be never again opened, I thank God that its doors have been closed before its altar has been desecrated with sacrifices to tyranny.

May I not say to you that, in the future which we are about to penetrate, next to the reliance we should place in the goodness of Almighty God, should be our confidence in our State, and our obedience to its laws. We are about to sever our relations with others, because they have not been true to their faith. Let us not break the covenant we have made with each other. Let us not forget that what the laws of our State require, become our duties. And that he who acts against the wish, or without the command of his State, usurps that sovereign authority which we must maintain inviolate.

To you, gentlemen of the Jury, I may speak of the representative of the Juries with whom I have been connected, and to you I now give my final discharge, and my kindest wishes for your welfare and happiness.

The following letters were dictated by the telegraphic report of the Presidential election:

To the Editors of the Courier:

GENTLEMEN—The inquiry has been frequently made of me, "What will you do if Lincoln is elected?" My reply has been, I will wait and see when the time comes. The time has come, and I now say, I will not serve under the enemy of my constituents. If South Carolina secedes, concedes, or submits, I will resign my office.

WM. F. COLCOCK,
Collector of the Port of Charleston.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As I do not desire that my friends and the community shall be in doubt as to my position as a Federal officer, I beg leave to say, I will not hold the office of Surveyor, or any other office under a Black Republican President.

M. JACOBS, Port Surveyor.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The crisis in our affairs requiring a public expression from all holding Government office, I deem it due to myself to state my position. I can perceive nothing which requires officers of the Customs to retire from office at the present time. On the contrary, every consideration of the duty they owe to the community renders it obligatory upon them to defer their action. Their retention of office is in aid of the community. Their retirement would practically suspend all commerce, and be equivalent to a blockade, as nothing could enter or leave the port.

I shall await the action of the State, and in that event, shall stand by it with honor. Not being a leader in her councils, I await the call of those who are, and am ready, at a moment, to obey. Until that call be made, I see neither interest nor patriotism in any individual action on my part.

JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, 1860.

TO HON. ALFRED HUGER.—*Sir*:—In view of the announcement which has been made this morning, of the resignation of many Federal Officers, we desire to express our opinion that the interests of our State and community would be jeopardized by the resignation of the Postmaster here. We therefore, request that you should not resign until the State assumes, in her sovereign capacity, the management of her postal arrangements.

Charleston, Nov. 7, 1860.

PROGRESS OF TREASON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 8, 1860.

Revolution is upon us; it is useless to deny it. South Carolina, as usual, will have secession before this reaches you, has taken the initiative, and she will be sustained by most, and ultimately all, of her sister Cotton States. She is now on the verge of a collision with the General Government, and she will push matters to that focus immediately. Mark my prediction. Three of the principal federal officers in the State have already resigned. Their place must be filled. From where? Not from South Carolina, for no man there would dare to accept any of these offices if so disposed. Will they be filled from without the limits of the State? They probably may, but their functions must be discharged under the protection of federal bayonets. This will make a collision of the State and Federal authorities imminent—nay, inevitable. By the shedding of the first drop of blood the grand purpose of the dismalonists will have been accomplished. I state to you a fact within my own knowledge when I say that the disunion party in the South have never entertained a hope of a peaceful separation; nor do they now. They have always admitted, and do now admit, that if the question of Union or disunion were put to a vote of the people in any Southern State save

Hostetter's Bitters.

are more valuable article in the whole catalogue of vegetable remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives strength to the digestive organs. It facilitates the secretions, enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, and purifies the body; and in short, it judiciously used, pervades the whole system to a wholesome degree of health and vigor. Among the ailments of the day, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., may be set down as dangerously prevalent and popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable and unobjectionable tonic, yet not excessively stimulating; and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. Sundry can convince themselves of its truth without a medical adviser, as the testimonials to its virtues may be found in every circle. It is both useful and reliable.—[N. Y. Atlas, Aug. 12th, 1860.

Those who are curious to see the wonderful perfection to which A. G. Ferry (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to call at his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, No. 16 Laight street, and examine the various productions of his skill. A scrutiny can convince the most incredulous that the artificial from the natural in the articles manufactured by Mr. Ferry cannot be detected by the closest observer, even when subjected to the test of examination by the microscope. Mr. Ferry's long experience in the business, and his well-known reputation for skill and integrity, are sufficient guarantees that all orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most perfect manner.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Pimples.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Carbuncles.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Blotches.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humors.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Boils.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Tetter.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ringworm.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Sore Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Sore Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Female Complaints.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Purifies the Blood.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured hundreds.

When all else fails, and do not believe it, and do not believe it, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Stuart's Medicines.

A. STUART,

JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.

PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice.
Rose, Sisters & Co., 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS
No. 99 Clark Street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded the highest premium at the principal State and County Fairs for the last seven years, and are pronounced by all of the most prominent Professors, Amateurs, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those invaluable musical qualities, tone and touch so much prized by the lovers of music, which belong to the GOLD AND PURE ORE. Put up in quart bottles and sold at all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1770.) 52 & 54 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Sole Agents for the sale of Duffee & Co.'s Celebrated Brand of

DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH

A large stock constantly on hand at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Lake street, Chicago.
HART & MUNSON'S

Patent Flouring & Grist Mill

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c. At the very lowest cash prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent.
132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Zythargo,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAM.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. DE BOW & CO.
P. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Jobbers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel
AND H

PERDUE & SMALL,
Lake Street - - - 122
MANUFACTURERS OF
K BOOKS.
AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
NG PAPERS,
Memorandum and
Pass Books.
INKS AND FLUIDS,
and Cardboards,
BINDERS' STOCK,
OFFICE STATIONERY.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 Lake Street.

L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street.
DOW SHADES,
STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
Goods in the City
VERY LOW PRICES.
HANGINGS,
FALL STOCK,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
G. L. FAXON,
Lake Street - - - 70

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
ROUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
of the Medical Profession
and the Family,
...the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," ... "Schnapps," &c., is now en... the most prominent Physicians, Chem... qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which ... Druggists, Grocers, &c.
BININGER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
...wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & ... Co., and J. E. S. Fuller & Co.

00 PIECES
MAC PRINTS,
per yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
AND 116 LAKE STREET.
Pieces Real English
SELS CARPETS
per Yard at Retail.
P. PALMER,
AND 116 LAKE STREET.
00 PIECES
TON AND PACIFIC
DELAINES.
per Yard at Wholesale.
P. PALMER,
AND 116 LAKE STREET.

T CARPET HALL
OF
ster & Wilkins,
... Lake Street ... 135 & 137
(UP-STAIRS.)
Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTHS.
TINGS AND RUGS.
URTAIN GOODS.
NISHING GOODS.
OLSTRY GOODS.
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
...ister & Wilkins'
EAT CARPET HALL,
...Lake Street, (up-stairs.)...135 & 13
THE LOVERS OF
TEAS & COFFEES.
Best and Cheapest at
ANTON'S,
48 CLARK STREET.
Wholesale and Retail.
BEST AND CHEAPEST
ANA SEGARS.
Segars — 10 For 25 Cts.
Segars — 8 For 25 Cts.
Segars — 7 For 25 Cts.
Segars — 6 For 25 Cts.
Segars — 5 For 25 Cts.
Segars — 4 For 25 Cts.
Segars — 3 For 25 Cts.
VAL.—Furst & Bradley,
CATARRH! CATARRH!

Special Notices.

Hostetter's Bitters.—There is no more valuable article in the whole catalogue of domestic remedy than a vegetable tonic. It gives activity to the digestive organs. It increases the appetite. It enlivens the spirits, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, and in short, if judiciously used, wakes up the whole system to a wholesome cognizance of its own powers, and a renewed disposition to exert them. Among the tonics of the day, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, manufactured by Hostetter & Smith, at Pittsburgh, Pa., may be set down as deservedly the most popular. They are a pungent, lively, palatable tonic, not unpleasantly bitter, nor yet excessively spirited, and their medical effect is perfectly surprising. No family can conveniently do without a bottle. It should be found in every closet. It is both useful and agreeable.—(N. Y. Atlas, Aug. 14th, 1859. no13-3w

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt, (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. no7'60-1y

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d269-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED
PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, is in all details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d169-3m

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal of Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
oc28-312-3m Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Resawing Machines, Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufoe & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., At the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
my1dc289-1y] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 121 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap15]

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago,
E. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1'60-1y.] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.
42, 44, 46 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6d4w1y-1771]

GUNNY BAG —100,000 FOR SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
oc20d82-3m] 157 South Water street, Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81............RANDOLPH STREET............81
[jy31-c820-9m]

WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
—AT—
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
134 ... South Clark Street 134
[oc18xly]

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with Marble Beds, with best Cushions in the world, for $200, and $300. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will fill them as if given in person. All tables sold by me are warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 148 Fulton street, New York.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
For Five Years
AT TEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
We expect to have in course of the present month a large amount of money to loan on city property in sums of $1,500 to $5,000, and would be glad to receive applications in advance of the receipt of the funds.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
no7-d413-1y

$14.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
36 and 38 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
oc4-d189-3m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
oc29-d303-1m Corner Lake and La Salle sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
au21-c912-6m 121 Lake street Chicago.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts, City Scrip wanted. my29-c453-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN,
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant.
A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc29d301-6m]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
EMERY COBB,
ap18-1y-c955 Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. R. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. ja1'60-1y

S. K. DOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 1, Methodist Block,
Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois.
my7'60-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
[ja1'60-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-v185] CALVIN G. BURT.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR,
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No charge made for advice or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 93 Randolph street, Chicago. se29'60-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79..........South Clark Street..........79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand, all kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. ja9

Medicines, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
AND PHENIX BITTERS.
The high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Billious Fevers, and Liver Complaints,
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
Bilious Colic, Serous Looseness, Biles, Costiveness, Colds, Coughs, Colic, Corrupt Humors, Dropsies, Dyspepsia.
No person with these distressing diseases should delay using these medicines immediately.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them. Be satisfied and be cured.
Foulness of the Complexion, General Debility, Gout, Giddiness, Gravel, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas and Flatulency.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections.
PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone. Pains in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.
RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Rush of Blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Scrofula, or King's Evil in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectively expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS
Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. Prepared and sold by
Dr. Wm. B. Moffat,
335 Broadway, cor. of Anthony street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. [au29'60-1y

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
29 South Canal Street............Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x47	18x23	20x44	26x40	26x42	28x38
29x46	23x44	24x34	25x37	27x41	22x32
26x42	24x34	25x38	25x35	30x27	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3634. my25-d391-1y

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:
Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa.
Also, 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American, 20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MEEKER,
Office 65 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street. se17-d78-3m

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
102........Washington Street, Chicago........102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.
oc9'60-1y

FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS,
58......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58
Post Office Box 289.
J. G. FULLER. [oc6'60-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS. Fruit and Ornamental Trees—a large stock cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, 1,000 $30 to $35. Stocks, 1 year, selected, 10,000, $35. Gooseberry, Houghton, strong, 100, $4. Raspberry, many sorts, $20, to $3. Strawberry, Wilson's Eye, Scarlet, C. Cone, Iowa, or Washington and others, pure, 100, $1; 1,000, $5. Tulips, 100, of 100 sorts. Double and single, $4. Pear Grafts, 10,000, $20 ... Cash orders, in full, packed free.
F. K. PHOENIX.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	No mail.	4.50 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.35 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.35 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
7.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

NEARER.

One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er—
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than I've ever been before;
Nearer my Father's house,
Where the many mansions be;
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the jasper sea;
Nearer the bound of life,
Where we lay our burdens down;
Nearer leaving my cross,
Nearer wearing my crown.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O tide of years!
I am so weary of toils and of tears—
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away—
Weary of sowing for others to reap:
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in days that are flown;
No love like a mother's ever was shown—
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours.
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old—
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light—
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Hap'ly will throng the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother! the years have been long
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song—
Since then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been but a dream;
Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

HORRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Whole Family Burned to Death.

It becomes our painful duty to record the most heart-rending calamity that has ever occurred within the limits of our county. Daniel Swearingen, recently from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on his way to his farm in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge, passed through our town on Monday last, with his wife and four children, all in fine spirits at the prospect of an early termination of their five weeks' journey. They had experienced the most pleasant weather imaginable, and had no thought of anything but the cheerful prospect before them.

In this frame of mind and without other warning than a moment's sensation of heat as felt through the cover of the wagon in which they were traveling in fancied security, they were overtaken by fire on the prairie. Before any measures for protection could be taken the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflammable material was on fire, and before Mr. S. could make his way out of the wagon through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately as he fell out of the wagon he was kicked by one of the horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others. He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon, burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children, already dead. His own clothing was burned entirely from his body, and he is very severely burned, especially in the head, face and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eyesight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literally burned up in the wagon. Of one, nothing could be found but the skull; the other a charred mass, in which was no trace of humanity left.

One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned.

The dead are, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Swearingen, aged 30 years; Sarah Jane, Rebecca Ellen, George Dalton, and Sabrina, his children, aged respectively nine, seven, and two years.

The calamity occurred about seven miles northwest of this place, on the Fort Dodge road, in a small basin, or commencement of a water channel.—*Story County (Iowa) Advocate.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

BODY FOUND.—The captain of the schooner C. W. Gray, of Grand Haven, Mich., reports the finding of the body of a middle-aged female on the beach near the Kalamazoo river. It was without doubt one of the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster, judging from the condition of the body. The body was dressed in black silk, with three rows of fringes on the sleeves, had two silver rings on the finger next to the small one on left hand, and a gold ring on the middle finger, with initials "W. L." on inside. Body about 5 ft. in height. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the postmaster at Newark, Allegan county, Mich.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Saturday night, the watchman on the railroad bridge at Crawfordsville was instantly killed by falling through, a distance of ninety feet. He had just piloted a man across, and was returning at the time of the sad casualty.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

POPULATION OF INDIANA.—Major English, the United States Marshal, has completed the census return for Indiana. The whole population is 1,347,000; in 1850 it was 990,258. The increase in the last ten years is 356,742, or about 36 per cent.

KILLED.—On Tuesday last, Mr. John S. Holt, a resident of this village, aged about 45 years, was run over by the 3 P. M. train, near the crossing east of the Seminary, and killed. Mr. H. had voted, and was on his way to the house of a friend in Parma, and had taken the railroad track, instead of the wagon road, as the most direct route, when he was overtaken by a train and run over.—*Albion (Mich.) Mirror.*

SUICIDE.—At Pulaski, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 26th ult., James Center, being missed by his friends, was sought for and found hanging by the neck to a small tree near his house, quite dead. Mental aberation is the cause assigned.

—Hog cholera is prevailing again, and fatally, in portions of Harrison county, Indiana, the *Argus* says; and the Hessian Fly is doing a good deal of damage to growing wheat in that region. Hardly a farmer is seen but complains of its ravages as unusual for the season.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The Parke county, Indiana, *Republican*, says that Wm. Cook, the father-in-law of Gov. Wright, was thrown from his horse a few days ago and so badly injured that his life is threatened.

—The Marshall (Indiana) *Republican* says that two little daughters of Dr. Sherman were poisoned last Tuesday by the accidental use of extract of belladona, instead of sarsaparilla. One of them died on Thursday, the other recovered.

WESTERN MONEY.—Yesterday our bankers decided to fix a discount of one per cent. on Western money, which has for some months past been received at par. For the causes that have led to this step, see our financial column.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Fashions in 1558.

Under Mary, to make the English more like human beings, a "device" was drawn for an act of apparel, which, however, could not be carried. It set forth "that the ladies and their maids at Court did so exceed in apparel, that many of them went so richly arrayed on working days as the Queen's Majesty's mother did on holidays; so that it would be wished that no lady, knight's wife, nor gentlewoman, nor gentleman under the degree of a lord, should have but one velvet gown, one damask gown, for summer. Providing, always, that they should have for every one silk gown a gown of felt or russet, or camel or worsted, and, if they list, garded or welted, so that there be not above a yard and a half of velvet, and that they shall use no embroidery upon any garb, and that they shall wear some of their gowns of cloth, russet, camel or worsted three days every week, upon pain of ten shillings a day."

A surveyor was to examine ladies' wardrobes from time to time, and report upon them; while for gentlemen there was another not less important direction. "Provided, also, for those monstrous breeches commonly used, none under the degree of a lord or a baron shall wear any, under pain of three pounds a day; none to have any stuffing of haire, woolflocks, towe, or other ways; and no man of little stature to have a bow more than a yard and a half in the outer side, and the bigger men and the guards two yards, upon pain of twenty shillings a day the wearer and forty shillings the maker of the hose." In a variety of inventories of furniture in gentlemen's country houses in the reign of Mary, I find the hanging of beds—not of state beds, but beds for common use—to have been of blue or crimson velvet; the window curtains of satin; and, in fact, everything except the washing apparatus, of which there is little or no mention, to have been similarly gorgeous.—*Froude's History of England.*

"COSTAR'S"
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS
The Only Infallible Remedies Known.
DESTROYS INSTANTLY,
Every Form and Species of
VERMIN.
These remarkable preparations (unlike all others), are
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
10 years and more established in New York City
USED BY—the City Post Office.
USED BY—the City Prisons and Station Houses.
USED BY—City Steamers, Ships, &c.
USED BY—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
USED BY—the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas,' &c.
USED BY—the Boarding Houses, &c., &c.
USED BY—more than 20,000 Private Families.
See what the People, Press and Dealers say:
HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house. JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 94 Elm Street.
HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—(Medina (O.) Gazette.
MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—(Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.
I HAVE BEEN SELLING your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a sure shot every time. I have not known it to fail in a single instance. GEORGE ROSE, Druggist, Cardington, O.
TO DESTROY—Rats, Roaches, &c.
TO DESTROY—Mice, Moles, &c.
TO DESTROY—Bed-Bugs.
TO DESTROY—Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.
TO DESTROY—Mosquitoes.
TO DESTROY—Insects on Plants or Fowls.
TO DESTROY—Insects on Animals, &c., &c., &c.
USE ONLY
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.
"COSTAR'S" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"COSTAR'S" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.
In 25c, 50c, and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Nos. 3 and 5, West Thirty-Eighth Street," Murray Hill, two doors from Fifth Avenue, New York, continues in session till the latter part of June, and receives pupils at any time. The edifice—planned expressly for the School, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, summer-like air—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the city.
Physical training constituting a part of the daily course of education, receives the attention which its importance demands. The entire absence of low and depraving incentives to application, the pervading spirit of a pleasant home life, and thoroughness in whatever studies are undertaken, especially characterize the school.
French is spoken. The best masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano Forte, Harp, and other accomplishments. Among his friends, most of whom have, or have had, daughters in his school, the principal refers to:
Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., N. Y.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., N. Y.; Hon. James Harper, N. Y.; J. Marion Sims, M. D., N. Y.; Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., N. Y.; Wm. H. Allen, L. L. D., Pres't. Girard College; Orrington Lunt, Esq., Chicago; Rev. D. O. Kitchell, D. D., Detroit; Prof. Worthington Hooker, M. D., Yale College.
For full information see Circular, which may be obtained by addressing
REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, L.L.D., Principal.

Elegantly Illustrated Edition of
COOPER'S NOVELS,
Embellished with Five Hundred Original Drawings,
By F. O. C. DARLEY.
This beautiful edition of Cooper's Works was commenced February 1st, 1859, and will be completed in Thirty-Two Months from that date, a volume containing a novel complete, being published on the first of each month. The volumes are uniform in size and binding, and each contains Two Engravings on Steel, and Twelve Sketches on Wood, designed by Darley, expressly for this edition, and engraved by the First Artists of the Country.
THE SERIES EMBRACES:

The Pioneers,	Home as Found,
Red Rover,	The Pathfinder,
Last of the Mohicans,	Wing and Wing,
The Spy,	The Chainbearer,
Wyandotte,	Jack Tier,
The Bravo,	The Red Skins,
The Pilot,	Oak Openings,
Wept of Wish-ton-Wish,	The Two Admirals,
The Headsman,	The Deerslayer,
The Prairie,	Mercedes of Castile,
Lionel Lincoln,	The Crater,
The Sea Lions,	The Heidenmauer,
The Water Witch,	Afloat and Ashore,
Homeward Bound,	Miles Wallingford,
The Monikins,	The Ways of the Hour,
Satanstoe,	Precaution.

The first twenty-two Volumes are issued in the above order; the remainder will follow in the same arrangement as nearly as possible. As a National Enterprise, the publication of this edition exceeds, in magnitude and importance, anything of the kind before attempted in this country. Cooper has been justly styled "The Great American Novelist," and the Publishers believe they have not mistaken the tastes of his countrymen in offering them this complete and elegant edition of his works. Publishing by subscription, at $1.50 per volume. The volumes can be obtained of W. B. KEEN, and S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago and from Booksellers in all the principal cities, or the Publishers will send them by mail, postage prepaid, for $1.50 each.

DARLEY'S COOPER VIGNETTES
At the suggestion of numerous Artists and Amateurs the Publishers have taken a limited number of "Artist Proofs before letter," of each of the beautiful Steel Vignettes, engraved from Darley's Designs for the New Illustrated Edition of Cooper's Works. These they are about issuing in Folios, each containing Eight Proofs and each proof accompanied with a page of letter-press descriptive of the picture. The proofs are being printed with the utmost care, on India, and backed on the finest French Plate Paper. Each folio will be in a cover of highly ornamental design, printed in tint. The Folios One, Two, Three and Four are now ready for Subscribers, and the remaining Four will follow in a few months. Price to Subscribers—three dollars per folio. As the proofs are limited to a small number, (only 500 impressions from each plate) after which the plates are lettered, so that no more can be taken, no subscription will be received except for the full set.
W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., 46 Walker St., N. Y.

DUPRAT'S POLISH AND
French Black Varnish.
PATENTED APRIL 10th, 1860.
This superior Varnish has been approved by the chemists of Washington as being the best article of the kind ever invented for varnishing Boots, Harness, Military Accoutrements, &c., giving them a beautiful lustre without injuring the leather in the least; but, on the contrary, the oily substance of which the Varnish is composed renders it pliable and soft. Boots, Harness, &c., after being varnished can be washed in water without injury to the lustre. It can also be handled without soiling the hands. This Varnish is also good for Metals—Brass, Iron, Tin, &c. One application making them a beautiful black and giving them a splendid lustre, preserving them also from rust. It is invaluable for locks, door buttons, &c. The Varnish dries in less than three minutes, therefore preventing the dust from accumulating with it. It can also be used by manufacturers of umbrellas, canes, turners of wood, &c., as it has the gift of giving the wood a permanent black and lustre at the same time. This varnish is never sticky, even in the warmest climate. It can also be employed to advantage for the hoofs of horses, giving them a beautiful polish, and preventing the mud from fastening to the hoof.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
Send for circulars to Dealers.
Principal Depot 512 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel) N. Y.

Sold Everywhere—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities,
All Retail Druggists—Grocers—Store-Keepers, &c., &c., in all Country Villages and Towns,
Wholesale Agents in N. Y. City.

Schieffelin Brothers & Co.	Harral, Risley & Kitchen.
Fahnestock, Hull & Co.	Bush, Gale & Robinson.
A. B. & D. Sands & Co.	M. Ward, Close & Co.
Wheeler & Hart.	McKesson & Robbins.
Hageman & Co.	D. S. Barnes & Co.
Hall, Ruckel & Co.	F. C. Wells & Co.
Thomas & Fuller.	Lazelle, Marsh & Gardner.
P. D. Orvis.	Hall, Dixon & Co.
Penfold, Parker & Mower.	Tripp & Co.
Dudley & Stafford.	Conrad Fox.

And others.
Philadelphia, Pa.

T. W. Dyott & Sons.	Robt. Shoemaker & Co.
B. A. Fahnestock & Co.	French, Richards & Co.

And others.
Boston Mass.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.	Weeks & Potter.
M. S. Burr & Co.	Jno. Wilson, Jr.

And others.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold at Wholesale—by—
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
LORD & SMITH,
43 LAKE STREET.
O. F. FULLER & CO.
52 and 54 FRANKLIN STREET.
And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country.
Country Dealers can order as above, or address letters direct—(or if Prices, Terms, &c., is desired, Send for Circular to Dealers) to
HENRY A. COSTAR.
Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

Banking and Exchange.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE
—OF—
Liverpool and New York Packet Ships,
Sailing on the 6th and 24th of each month, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.
DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.
Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced through rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, jy26d601-1y 68 Dearborn street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27-60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
—OF—
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES.—Head, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. [ja30d13-1y

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.
[ja7-1y]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,
LACON, ILLINOIS.
C. D. CHASE, Cashier. W. F. PALMER, Pres't.
Collections made in Marshall and adjoining counties, and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment.
my18x6m

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [ja25'60] JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.,
Capital, $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President,
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received on Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents.
Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made to that effect.
We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on the most favorable terms, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMAN & GELPCKE,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. R. SILLER.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja27dawly

Scales,

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
oc27-d354-6m 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
ADAMS & HITCHCOCK,
39 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.
ja20-1y

FAIRBANKS'
PATENT
SCALES!
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se1'60-1y

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated
CORNELL & CO'S
SEWING MACHINES,
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at
133 Lake Street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
L. CORNELL. [se15-d68-3m] T. C. ESTEE.

$28, $28, $35, $35, $40, $40.
SEWING MACHINES!
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING.
5,500 already in use.
Double Thread, Grover & Baker Stitch, and WARRANTED equal to the very best at any price.
They have wrought their own GREAT SUCCESS, and are the only SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS, and GREAT CHECKS to high prices and would-be monopolies. Thousands say it and every machine proves it. Swift, easy and still; Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tacking, Gathering, Quilting, Cording and Embroidering most beautifully. Their field of success is the world of sewing to be done—from Book Muslins to Heaviest Bevon and Cowhide. No machine claims to give better satisfaction, and no Hemmer claims EQUALITY to our UNIVERSAL HEMMER, adjustable, as it is, to ALL WIDTHS and THICKNESSES.
We want reliable Men and Women as Agents in every town in the North and West, to whom a great per centage will be allowed. Men of all professions and ladies in all circumstances are now at work for us, doing their neighbors much good and their pockets no hurt, by introducing our Machines, which are BREAD AND GOLD for the Poor and all that is wanted for the Rich. Samples of Sewing, Descriptive Circular and Cuts sent on receipt of red stamp. Address
CORNELL & COMPANY,
Call at 133 Lake street. Box 3982 Chicago, Ill.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT
Lock-Stitch Family
SEWING MACHINES!
$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
The ONLY one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is VERY MUCH LIKE and WARRANTED to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILSON $125 MACHINE.
We also have the
METROPOLITAN
Double-Lock Tight Fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $28 Family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $50 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents' prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of sixty days if they are not satisfied. No connection with Cornell & Co.
Agents wanted. Call at 192 Lake street, or address LEWIS CORNELL, Box 3651, Chicago, Ill.
ja1'60-c561-1yr

DAGUERREOTYPES.
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S.
113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113
PHOTOGRAPHS.
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
IVORYTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.
[se3d70-1y]

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which is done in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with all kinds of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing J. B. SEELEY.
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States,
Office 194 Lake street. Post Office box 4,355, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.
fy9d1-1y

CIRCULARS, tastefully got up at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 So. Clark street.

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET,
Commission Merchant.
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,
N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 2287.
REFERENCES:—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; J. W. Ripley, Esq., do.; P. Harmony, Nephew & Co., New York; Gourd Freres, do.; Yzlverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Teston, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. [no13x5m
Liberal advances made on Consignments.

ADVANCES MADE ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS
AND BILLS OF LADING.
BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc17-d298-1y Commission Merchants, No. 184 S. W. st.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 143 South Water Street, Hilliard's Block, Chicago.
L. P. HILLIARD. | W. W. MITCHELL. | E. M. MITCHELL.
au8-c565-3m

EDWARD SACKET,
Commission Merchant,
No. 180½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au8d61y

LELAND & MIXER,
Packers and Commission Merchants,
Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of
BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.
And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.
W. LELAND. [oc14] C. H. S. MIXER.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on Consignments,
SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. [jy25'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on Consignments.
No. 229 South Water st., Chicago. P. O. Box 2899.
E. B. STEVENS. [au21-c951-3m] C. B. IRISH.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.
ap27-c202-1y

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de15'59] H. W. SEYMOUR.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 1860
Commission Merchants,
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
R. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
[jy6'60]

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
20 and 22............LASALLE STREET............20 and 22
CHICAGO.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
oc1d180-1y

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
184 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.
JESSE WELLER. J. O. MELLEN. J. J. MUDD.
ap9'60-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.
mh23'58

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
186............SOUTH WATER STREET............186
Aikin's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-1y-de

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de27

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 3 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
REFERENCES.—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.
mh2'60-1y

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. [ja4d914] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission.
No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no28x88

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[je12'60-1y]

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. [se5-d5-6m] M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. [ja17-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe2'60-1y
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. P. W. ...

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Room 2, under New Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Orders filled with care and dispatch.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT,
my23-c204-6m D. W. TICKNOR.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. [au15a126-1y]
ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. H. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 228, 229 and 230 South Water street.
A. E. NEELY. E. P. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.
mh31'60-1y E. F. LAWRENCE.

WEBSTER & BAXTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office 229 South Water Street.
We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.
GEO. WEBSTER. [ja29'60-1y] D. F. BAXTER.

Blatherwick, Worthington & Co.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
176 North Jefferson Street. P. O. Box 3751, Chicago.
Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.
se5dx3m

Thomae, Hurxthall & Thomae,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
NO. 144 WATER STREET, N. Y.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sale of Hides, Wool and Skins. Refer to W. W. DeForest & Co., N. Y.; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., do.; S. Hawk, Richmond House, Chicago. oc1x3m

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. 3a1'60-1y
JOS. H. TUCKER. | CHAS. RANDOLPH. | SAM'L P. CARTER.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
13 South La Salle Street,
Old United States Custom House Building, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
oc12-d484-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 255 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.
[au18d604]

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advancements will be made on consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS, and PRODUCE generally, by
oc2'60 1y] THOMAS NASH.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.
The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI F. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Pamet Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't. Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d427-3m

AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
Bank Stocks, &c	$620,460 00	$820,360 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	200,000 00	206,350 00
State Stocks, &c	244,810 00	234,622 20
City Stocks, &c	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c	85,600 00	82,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	77,100 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		27,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 86
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		394,746 36
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,927 65	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago.
jy19-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$400,000 00
SURPLUS		183,323 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$37,269 93
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,131 38
Real Estate, unincumbered		6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		36,000 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock		43,000 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,950 00
	PAR VAL.	MK'T. VAL.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	150,000	164,782
Hartford Bank Stock	150,150	218,175
Waterbury Bank Stock	11,300	13,209
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,000
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,600
Col. Fey. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	6,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		$583,323.91
Total Liabilities	- - -	$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and his aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-49-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70.
Officers:
GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
CURTIS L. NORTH,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Paid up Capital..............................$300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital..............................$131,036.38
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b905

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY.
Chartered in 1810.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$152,303.94
Loans amply secured	54,178.30
Real Estate, cash value	15,000.00
2,586 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	265,392.00
2,300 " " " in New York	200,825.00
1,010 " " " in Boston	108,985.00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400.00
120 " River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000.00
140 " Railroad Stock	14,250.00
41 City and Railroad Bonds	42,460.00
State Stocks	56,725.00
Total Assets	$955,754.53
Total Liabilities	$66,930.85

Polices in the above Company issued by
HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis Block,
au20-c961-4m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE.
MILLER & WILLMARTH,
Agents for the
MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.
Aggregate Capital and Surplus,
$5,000,000.
Office, No. 150 South Water Street.
[je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1860..............................$238,517.93
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
jy14-1y-4720 Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
[ap17'60-1y]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
No. 180 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois.
I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. Dail-1y

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Goods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
A. GRAVES,
au28 73 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.
Imported and for sale by
A. GRAVES,
au28 73 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 --- Lake Street --- 62
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500	boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400	bdls	SHEET IRON,
550	"	RUSSIA IRON,
150	"	IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,500	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225	casks	SHEET ZINC,
10	tons	PIG TIN,
16,500	lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50	casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000	doz.	AXES,
1,300	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
25	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc12-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860
PEARSON & DANA,
49 -- Lake Street, up-stairs, -- 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.
Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits.
se21-d105-3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER.
FALL STOCK.
BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
46 - - Lake Street - - 46
LEATHER
Of superior quality for
Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,
AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,
au15-c874-3m 46 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear,
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
200 " Russia Sheet Iron.
300 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
10,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1,300 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
3,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
No. 152 LAKE STREET.
Next Door East Marine Bank Building.
Has opened with the largest and best stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.
The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to suit them to suit all classes.
se11-d36-3m] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, and Buffalo Robes,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
56............LAKE ST., CHICAGO............56
Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.
E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
56 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 56.
[au15-c883-3m]

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated and Brittania-Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS B. BYRN, 170 Lake Street.
[mh30 '60]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
HATS AND CAPS,
42 & 44 Lake Street.
The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se4-d3-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 33 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. We are the Agents for
MITCHELLS' PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES
IN ALL THE STATES WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
We are now to be found at the magnificent store No. 33 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue.
my8-d29-1y C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

FRESH FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS.
A Full Stock Bought at
SENSATION PRICES.
Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.
BOWEN BRO'S'
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 43 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper,
TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS
Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c.
18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18.
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS
Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Il
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER
[oc1d135-3m]

HATS, CAPS,
Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c
AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25............LAKE ST., CHICAGO............25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au25'60-1y

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177
(Third Store East of Briggs House.)
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of
Crockery, China and Glassware,
Parian, Marble and Terra-Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
AT WHOLESALE.
95 . . . South Water St., Chicago . . . 95
Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS,

CEDAR WARE.
Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.
All of which are offered at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
—BY—
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE.
95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
[au15-c866-3m]

TIN PLATE,
TINNERS' STOCK,
For Sale at Low Prices.
5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 " casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes.
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire ass'ted Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.
A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45
AGENT FOR
Howe's Improved Standard Scales.
[se15-d87-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18............STATE STREET............16 & 18
[se5-d28-3m]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d80 13]

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 44 West Randolph street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DRS. H. & C. KNAPP,
Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this institution.
They are the only physicians in America who cure
CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,
which they do by a
NEW METHOD,
And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten,
And Benefit All.
They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. au29'60-1y

A. E. KEYES, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is permanently located in this city, where he may be found at his residence, 48 Rush street. Office hours from 6 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. oc28d236-6m

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER
Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and prepared by them superior to any thing of the kind ever invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 25 to 40 per cent., without any diminution of light. The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.
Relying upon the merits of the Machine
I propose to attach them to meters, and receive my pay if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.
Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 101 South Clark Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2946. S. D. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

There was considerable excitement in financial circles this morning, owing to the unsettled state of Money affairs at the South and East. Exchange opened at 9 per cent. premium, and at several of the banks went up to 3 per cent. at noon. Some leading houses refused to sell on any terms. Large customers, we presume, were supplied regardless at the upper figure. High rates have come much sooner than was anticipated in an article on the second page, which was written before the news of the day had transpired. We see no cause, however, for serious alarm. Though, for present purposes, it cannot be denied that the West would be much stronger financially if we had the surplus proceeds of our recent crop in coin instead of loans, or currency based upon them, yet our indebtedness to the East is comparatively small, and we are, therefore, much better off than we have been in other seasons of pressure. High rates of exchange will, of course, now, as at all times, fall heavily on those who have Eastern indebtedness maturing; but we apprehend the number of our business men having such indebtedness is comparatively limited.

This afternoon, outside parties could not buy large amounts of exchange at a low price. No one can tell how long this state of things is to last, but our present impression is, that the flurry will be soon over. At such times there is always a wide margin between buying and selling rates. Bankers do not like to make large purchases on a feverish market.

Gold nominal, at 3¼@3 ⅝ cent. premium. The tendency is strongly to the higher figures. Many houses refused to sell at any price.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following table shows the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the week ending Nov. 7th, 1860, as compared with the same week in 1859:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$15,546.06	$15,813.66
Freight	27,989.17	33,049.65
Total	$44,389.19	$48,863.31
Gain		$4,606.12

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic of this road for the week ending Nov. 8, 1860:

Passengers	$21,379.60
Freight and Live Stock	35,369.17
Mails and Sundries	1,202.49½
Total	$57,951.26½
Corresponding period in 1859	44,110.61
Increase in 1860	4,346.74½

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1860.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments during the past week, and since the first of January, compared with 1859:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Nov. 10.	Since Jan'y 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour, brls	23,900	518,551	518,551
Wheat, bu	352,854	13,070,437	2,500,042
Corn, bu	104,666	15,189,261	4,800,000
Oats, bu	15,666	1,166,512	1,287,080
Rye, bu	9,648	381,125	230,442
Barley, bu	12,280	2,333,643	4,496,166
Timothy, bu	1,400	178,453	225,316
Potatoes, bu	2,196	172,432	208,316
Beef, brls		4,429	4,429
Pork, brls	700	13,798	21,098
Cut Meats, lbs		4,797,818	3,526,773
Lard, lbs		3,166,778	3,166,778
Tallow, lbs	1,971	980,998	847,291
Live Hogs, no	10,373	127,041	127,041
Dressed Hogs, no	165	51,287	21,684
Cattle, no	2,954	125,185	76,179
Hides, lbs	28,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
Wool, lbs	6,043	671,504	4,624,178
Lumber, ft	3,960,000	248,000,000	241,416,062
Shingles, no	1,000,000	111,963,500	150,548,534
Lath, no	387,000	37,792,956	48,722,085
Timber, ft		2,787,000	4,347,000
Posts, no		203,000	393,900
Pickets, no		752,450	467,468
Staves, no	1,098	1,098,000	1,098,000
Shaves, no	306,000	7,474,975	7,153,396
Sails, brls	10,000	96,400	96,400
Hops, bales	144	19,419	19,419
Fish, pkgs	2,936	194,809	93,536
Butter, lbs	41,000	2,787,511	1,567,511
Dried Fruits, lbs	21,731	1,250,628	847,150
Apples, brls	4,987	122,114	96,090
Broom Corn, lbs	2,000	418,418	418,418
Mill Stuffs, lbs	445,980	9,589,057	7,745,654
Lead, lbs	71,100	19,441,631	11,901,512
Coal, tons	1,000	106,000	106,000

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Nov. 10.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour, brls		24,000	24,000
Wheat, bu	683,384	11,900,954	6,846,735
Corn, bu	268,288	13,936,693	3,540,419
Oats, bu	4,907	1,146,446	979,260
Rye, bu		101,429	113,845
Barley, bu	6,598	1,453,000	2,911,000
Grass Seed, lbs	139,768	4,530,093	4,131,238
Potatoes, bu	1,074	41,728	105,803
Beef, brls	1,000	25,613	27,713
Pork, brls	322	74,561	84,598
Cut Meats, lbs	157,699	11,176,799	10,329,656
Lard, lbs	43,677	6,564,420	6,904,564
Tallow, lbs	94,912	1,780,104	1,978,097
Live Hogs, no	3,097	146,446	64,415
Dressed Hogs, no		17,360	6,003
Cattle, no	1,127	16,643	9,020
Hides, lbs	21,000	10,510,000	11,407,354
Wool, lbs	5,010	716,598	684,553
Lumber, ft	3,280,000	204,000,000	203,000,000
Shingles, no	2,071,453	153,389,010	158,166,471
Lath, no	851,919	61,540,881	57,963,331
Timber, ft		1,000,000	1,000,000
Posts, no	1,000	233,745	416,160
Pickets, no		159,312	262,200
Shingles, bdls		2,723	2,723
Staves, no		1,672,256	8,014,971
Hoops, no		1,000,000	1,198,955
Highwines, brls	252	41,252	24,985
Hops, pkgs	144	19,419	
Salt, brls	44,297	1,554,761	
Dried Fruits, lbs	6,623	587,737	
Apples, brls	4,987	119,127	
Broom Corn, lbs	206,365	2,939,068	1,359,361
Mill Stuffs, lbs	78,015	1,688,899	
Coal, lbs	2,000	2,000,000	2,067,000
Coal, tons	223	83,507	50,649

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
Galena	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		
Chicago	1,000	12,000	15,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukie	1,000	15,000	2,000	1,000		
Racine	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		
Kenosha	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		
Total	5,000	33,000	20,000	6,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
To Buffalo		36,000				
To Oswego		30,000	14,000			
To Ogdensburgh			10,800			
To Collingwood	1,000					
To Toronto			18,222			
To Other Ports			400			
Total	1,000	66,000	41,522			

The wheat market to-day was dull and heavy, and prices declined 1½c. At the opening there was a fair demand for No. 2 Spring at 92c in store; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received the market became dull, and No. 2 sold at 89@89½c—closing quiet at the inside quotation. About 75,000 bushels changed hands, at 89@93c for Northwestern club; 89@92c for No 1 Spring, and 89@79c for No 2 Spring. The Flour market opened steady with sales of spring extras, at $4.37½@4.55; but at the close the market became dull and the tendency was downward. Corn was in good demand by shippers, and liberal sales were made at 39c for No 1; 38@38½c for No 2, and 37½c for Rejected; closing quiet at the inside quotation. Oats were steady at 17c in store. Barley dull, with sales at 87½@88c, according to sample. Highwines declined 1c—sales being made at 16½c. Timothy Seed was fair at $2.25@2.30. Clover Seed was scarce and in good demand at $4.60@4.90. Hides steady, but not much offering. Broom Corn was dull except for prime, which is in demand at $65.00@ $80.00.

The Live Stock market opened firm, but closed dull. Hogs, in the early part of the day, sold at a range of $5.40@5.80 gross, but, in the afternoon buyers withdrew, in consequence of the panic in New York, and the market closed dull. Beef Cattle were unchanged, with sales in the early part of the day at $2.00@3.25 for common prime; but afterwards the close street was dull and a dull feeling—both packers and shippers holding off.

There is but little doing in Provisions, and the tendency is rather downward. To-day, 50 bbls Mess Pork were sold at $17.00; 5,000 pieces shoulders at 6¾c packed; and 200 bbls prime Hams at 9½c. The panic in the South seems to affect the provision market more than any other department of trade.

Freights were dull, and rates declined 1c,—vessels being engaged at 9@10c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10c for wheat to Oswego.

PROVISIONS AND HOGS IN CINCINNATI.—Nov. 12. —The *Gazette* of this morning reviews the market as follows:—

The market for hogs was dull. Buyers, discouraged by surroundings and prospects, were decidedly off. Packers shed a shilling, and prices gave way, averaging from $6.50 for 180 lbs averages to $6.75 for 200 lbs. The weather is not favorable, but killing was pushed forward rapidly. Holders, in view of the unfavorable condition of the trade, did not press sales, and there were not many offered for future delivery. The receipts were 3,000 head. Out mess pork is dull, with sales at $16.75@17.00 cash. Bacon contended for a decline to 5½c. Lbs and Sgs for shoulders, sides and hams. Mess pork was dull at $15.50, and barrel lard at 10½c. Sugar and molasses dull.

Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER CANADA.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

BREADSTUFFS.—Market active. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour quiet, and Wheat 1d@2d better. Corn quiet at 30s@30s. 6d. Wheat quiet but firm; red western 10s 10d@11s; white 11s 2d@11s 6d; good to prime canal, white 11s 6d@11s 9d; inferior to fair 11s@11s 3d.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Generally quiet. Richard Ashton & Co. and others, report beef dull; pork quiet and firm; bacon quiet; lard quiet at 63s; tallow firm at 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Brokers' Circular reports sales steady, pots 29s 9d@30s; pearls 30s 9d@31s. Sugar quiet at an advance of 6d.

HAVRE MARKETS.—For the week, including the 31st, ashes dull. Breadstuffs dull. Cotton firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The weekly return of the money market and account. The rate of discount in the open market is 3 per cent. Bullion in the Bank of England, £307,000. Market generally unchanged in rates. Consols for money 90¼@90⅝; for account 90⅝@90¾. American and railway shares, with large purchases of New York and Ohio State stocks, reimbursable in London, have been unusually active and firm. [By Telegraph to Quebec.]—U. S. 6s, bonds of '67, 99@100; do 6s '68, 94@96; do 6s of '70, 90@92.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Evening.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

LONDON SATURDAY.—Consols closed at 90 for money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 32 discount; New York Central, 78@81; Erie shares, 39¾.

THREE DAILY Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

FREIGHTS.—The withdrawal of a large number of shippers from the market—owing to the impossibility of being able to ship straight through to New York this season—has caused freights to rule dull, and rates to decline 9@9½c per bushel. Towards the close there was rather more inquiry for vessels to go to Oswego; but we have not learned of any to be sent to Buffalo, in order to get back here, and be enabled to get a down freight early in spring. Several Canadian vessels have arrived, awaiting freights and engagements have been made to Canada. Canadian ports at what is considered very low rates—the terms generally being kept private.

To-day the engagements were as follows: To Oswego:—Schr Star of the West, wheat at 14c; schr John L. Gilpen, wheat (to load at Milwaukee), at 15c; schr Empress, wheat (to load at Milwaukee), at 15½c. To Buffalo:—Schr Comet, rye at 9c; schr Cornelia and Tartar, wheat at 10c; schr Colling, wood and Hope, wheat at 9c; prop Chicago, wheat from Racine at 11c.

Railroad Freights have advanced during the week. The following are the closing rates:—To Fourth class goods to New York, all rail, 90c; to Boston, all rail, 90c; to Boston, via Lake Erie, and by water from Philadelphia, 70c; to Philadelphia, all Baltimore, all rail, 90c; Pittsburgh to New York, all rail, $1.40; do via Lake Erie, $1.30; to Boston, all rail, $1.50; do part water, $1.40; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.30.

FLOUR.—Received last week, 24,900 bbls; shipped, 22,916 bbls. The receipts during the past week have been more liberal, and the market has been dull, and sales at the close show a depression on the week of about 10@ 20 cts per bbl. In consequence of the week there was some considerable inquiry for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and prices ruled slightly upward; but a further advance in freights as well as the depressed condition of the monetary market in the East has deterred buyers, and orders for the past few days have been unusually light. At the close Spring was selling at 89@93c, but only a limited extent. Winter was held to $4.37½@4.55 for good to choice, and $3.00@3.85 for superfine. Winter has been generally neglected, the finer brands have been generally sought after, and choice transactions bring $4.75@5.00. RYE FLOUR is White, and $4.00@4.25. CORN MEAL is dull. Nominal at $3.00@3.25. CORN.—Dispatches from Europe caused a big rush to secure Corn, and 50,000 bushels were sold at 39c for No 1; 38c for No 2, and 37½c for Rejected. Subsequently the market has ruled dull, and sales have been made at 38c for No 1; 37½@38c for No 2, and 37c for Rejected. Closing dull at the inside quotation. About 75,000 bushels changed hands, at 39@38c for Northwestern club; 38@39c for No 1 Spring, and 37@37½c for No 2 Spring. The Flour market opened steady with sales of spring extras, at $4.37½@4.55; but at the close the market became dull and the tendency was downward. Corn was in good demand by shippers, and liberal sales were made at 39c for No 1; 38@38½c for No 2, and 37½c for Rejected; closing quiet